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## Mugabe Dismisses Nkomo and 3 Aides **Over Coup Charges**

SALISBURY -- Joshua Nkomo was dismissed from Zimbabwe's Cabinet on Wednesday by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who accused the junior partner in the government coalition of stockpiling arms "to overthrow my govern-

Mr. Mugabe also dismissed three other members of Mr. Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, but he
left the door open for continuing
the coalition by retaining four
other ministers and deputies from

Mr. Nkomo, a minister without portfolio, appeared furious at not being told by Mr. Mngabe of his dismissal. He made it clear that the coalition bad been destroyed and that he would lead the Patriotic Front in opposition. He told reporters: "We went in as a party.
We go out as a party."
Mr. Mugabe said at a news con-

ference that the police would in-vestigate the arms caches discovered on Patriotic Front property in recent weeks, adding, "I'm sure there will be people who have quite a big case to answer."

Mr. Nkomo is the leader of the militant minority Ndebele tribe centered in southwestern Zimbabwe. There was speculation that his dismissal could lead to civil strife in this southern African nation that has often been spoken of in the West as a potential model for a successful multiracial society.

A year ago, the guerrilla armies of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, the remnants of a seven-year war for black majority rule, fought for several days, and 300 people were

Since then, the two guerrilla groups have been disbanded, and



Robert Mugabe

the men have been integrated into a national army that also includes soldiers who fought to maintain white rule in the country then known as Rhodesia.

At his news conference, Mr. Mugabe, who also is leader of the majority Shona tribe, appeared to take the potential for strile into account in his actions.

Although he spoke in derogato-ry terms about Mr. Nkomo and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

WARSAW - Thousands of Pol-It said that 145,000 people were sh police launched the biggest nationwide police operation since martial law was imposed in Poland and detained 3,500 people for vio-

lating military regulations, officials said Wednesday.

The official press agency PAP said 25,000 regular and volunteer policemen took part in the 48-hour weep but did not say when it was completed. Western observers said the operation probably took place

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, called the detentions "deeply upsetting" and said they made "a mockery of all recent Polish government statements to the effect that life is beginning to return to

PAP said that in addition to the 3,500 detained, 7,000 were fined for martial law violations. The fines totaled about 2.3 million zlo-

warned, 29,000 lectured and 4,000

Japan restricts the movements of Polish diplomats. Page 2.

during the sweep, called "Opera-tion Calm."

The police checked 51,000 shops, 60,000 vehicles and 3,500 hideouts for "criminal elements,"
PAP said, adding: "It can be stated on the basis of reports of police patrols that the state of obedience to existing regulations of martial law is not the best."

Radio Warsaw, monitored in London, said that the raids were "carried out throughout Poland" and that many were conducted at night. It was unclear how many of

**Checking Martial Law Compliance** 

Poland Seizes 3,500 in 2-Day Sweep

ties had reported 4,000 people in detention since martial law was imposed Dec. 13. Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has said most if not all martial law restrictions may be

lifted by the end of February if the situation remains calm. The restrictions include a ban on intercity travel without permission and a ban on possession of passports.

Meanwhile, January figures showed a sharp decline in most sectors of the Polish economy. The figures, published in newspapers Wednesday, said total production in state industries was down 13.6 percent from a year earlier and down 17.5 percent from Decem-

Coal was the only bright spot, but even with record production it was only 5.1 percent higher than a

down 8.9 percent from a year beforc. oil refining 13.1 percent, dissatisfaction as well as on a heating oils 27.6 percent, electro-lytic copper 19.3 percent, alumi-num 53.4 percent, rolled goods 29 percent and plastics 28.5 percent. Exports plummeted 18.5 percent

and imports 17.3 percent. The overall cost of living - before the huge Feb. 1 price increases
— was up 20.1 percent from a year

Grain Hoarding

Farmers continued to board grain, refusing to sell it to the state at prices they considered too low. About 1.9 million tons of grain was sold to the state in January. down 21 percent.
Officials have threatened to im-

pose forced deliveries if farmers cootinue to hoard. In an interview with PAP, a Polish planning official said, "The United States counts on the com-

plete breakdown of our economy.

chain reaction, because the eco-nomic situation in Poland has a certain influence on the economies of other Socialist countries.

He added: "It is symptomatic that the American sanctions deal mainly with food despite the fact that so much has been said [in the U.S.] about humanitarian issues." He said the sanctions are help-ing Poland establish "closer links than before with the Socialist countries, and we shall also gradu-ally decrease our dependence on economic cooperation with the

Debt Accord Is Expected

FRANKFURT (AP) - Western banks, encouraged by speeded debt repayments from Poland this month, are virtually certain to sign (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



By Axel Krause

PARIS — As part of its sweeping

reorganization of French industry,

the Mitterrand government

Wednesday named the heads of 25

leading industrial, banking and fi-nancial groups nationalized last

Virtually all the appointees, including one woman, have wide ex-

ment administration or banking. In two key cases — Saint-Gobain, the glassmaker, and Rhône-

Poulenc, France's largest chemicaltextile company - the chairmen

were reappointed to their posi-

very professional people, all Socialists, or with varying degrees of Socialist-leaning views, said an executive of one of the national-

ized inclustrial groups.

"The government decided on

In a statement issued at the con-

clusion of the regular Wednesday

Cabinet meeting, President François Mitterrand said the new-

ly appointed heads of the national-

was approved by the Constitution-al Council, which decides the legal-

ity of legislation. The cost of com-

perience in management, govern-

tional Herald Tribune



**Mitterrand Announces Directors** 

For 25 Nationalized Enterprises



Jean-Yves Haberer

would be required during the next

five years but they declined to

comment on estimates published

mated the total investment re-

quirement at 30 billion francs dur-

The newspaper Le Monde esti-

in newspapers Tuesday.

ing the next five years.

## U.S. Officials Question Whether El Salvador Can Defeat Insurgents

By Raymond Bonner New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR - The senior U.S. military commander in Latin America has arrived in El Salvador amid growing doubts that the Salvadoran Army can defeat the rebels even with more U.S. aid.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman de-clined to provide specific informa-tion, about the visit of Lt. Gen. Wallace H. Nutting, the head of the southern command in Panama, who arrived Tuesday. But the gen-eral's plan to spend three days here appeared to point to the level of

Salvadoran officials, including President José Napolcón Duarte, have recently said that increased U.S. military aid is crucial if the are losing the fight with the guerrillas in the countryside," the presi-

dent said Monday. Now, diplomats and U.S. officials are questioning whether more aid will change the outcome. At is-sue is whether the Salvadoran forces can absorb more compment

and whether the country has enough officers to fight a guerrilla

U.S. officials estimate that the Salvadoran Air Force has the personnel to fly only six more helicop-ters, in addition to the 14 that the United States has supplied. And the entire 500-man student body of the military academy is going through accelerated officer training in the United States.

The Salvadoran government

"cannot win without troops from the United States - or from somea non-American diplomat

Gen. Nutting said several weeks ago that in view of the deteriorating military situation the United States would have to rethink its policy of not allowing U.S. advis-ers to accompany Salvadoran sol-diers on combat missions.

Fifty U.S. military men are in El Salvador. Their primary tasks in clude helicopter maintenance and teaching counterinsurgency tactics. As for supplying the Salva-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Guerrillas rest in southeastern El Salvador, where government troops made a sweep last week.

## Reagan Tells Nicaraguan Envoy Of Concern Over Arms Buildup casion of a protocol call from the new Nicaraguan ambassador, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, to

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, in an unusual diplomatic statement, told the arriving ambas-sador from Nicaragna of U.S. con-cern about an "alarming military buildup" in that country and continuing Nicaraguan support for guerrillas in El Salvador.

Mr. Reagan also urged Nicaragua on Tuesday to "look anew at its situation and reassess the consequences of inviting alien influences and philosophies in the hem-

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Its popular support appears to

have slipped for the first time since the alliance became the front-

runner in public opinion polls as

an alternative to the Prime Minis-

ter Margaret Thatcher's Conserva-

tive government and to the Labor

Differences Surface

Market Opinion Research Interna-

tional, support for the alliance

dropped from a peak of 44 percent last year to 34 percent io January, compared with 33 percent for the Conservatives and 31 percent for

Significant po icy differences have surfaced among the Social Democrats, who divided three

ways in a recent vote to Parliament

on major Thatcher government

in closely followed polliog by

Amid growing public debate about U.S. actions in Central America, Mr. Reagan took the ocdemocratic political parties and la-

make blunt statements of his concern. The formal remarks at the White House ceremony were made public by the State Department. Such exchanges usually are lim-

ited to pleasantries or professions of friendship. But Mr. Reagan, according to the published remarks, said: "When we look at Nicaragua today, we see a continued involve-ment to the affairs of your neighbor, El Salvador, we see the bard work of your countrymen financing an alarming military buildup: we see the rights of your citizens. those in the private sector, the

bor unions, and especially the Miskito Indians of the east coast, increasingly abridged."

The president also said that "the door to dialogue with the United

States remains open; your govern-ment should take advantage of that fact."

Mr. Fiallos, according to the published account of his part of the exchange, said Nicaragua stretches out "its friendly hand" to the United States with the belief "two different situations require different kinds of solutions to their particular problems.

Meanwhile, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who had just returned from a private fact-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Britain's Centrist Alliance Faces

#### Washington Post Service LONDON — After a year of dramatic progress toward forcing a AFL-CIO's Kirkland Meets Bush, historic political realignment to Britain, the testing time has come for the new centrist alliance of the Social Democratic and Liberal Condemns 'Jonestown Economics' parties.

New York Times Service BAL HARBOUR, Fla. - Lane Kirkland, the leader of the AFL-CIO, has told Vice President Bush that the Reagan administration is practicing "Jonestown economics" with a budget that "administers economic Kool-Aid to the poor,

Describing an exchange with the

doo economics." Mr. Kirkland said the vice president answered that the expression "applied only to a tax cut, not a total economic policy that today included the tax cut, sharp reductions on federal spending, and

deregulation." Recomming his reply to the vice president, Mr. Kirkland said: "At

nomics, but Jonestown economics. By that I mean, as I told him, that it administers economic Kool-Aid to the poor, the deprived, and the unemployed. I say it's destructive and harmful, not only of this generation but of future generations."

followers of the Rev. Jim Jones in a cult settlement in Jonestown, Guyana. The victims drank a fruitflavored drink laced with cyanide at Mr. Jones' urging. 'Good-Humored' Meeting

land later described the encounter as "courteons and good-humored." tration official the full council has met so far.
But Mr. Bush told reporters aft-

erward that the union federation, the largest in the United States, was being unfair to the president in condemning his budget policies. They are wrong in opposing the president for doing what he said he would do," Mr. Bush de

Commenting on the Jonestown

phrase the vice president later said. "Lane was groping for a headline and trying to play a semantic game. There is no point

tive U.S. budget plan at its first session here Monday. It included a surfax on personal

and corporate incomes to pay for increased military costs, a series of tax reforms to raise more revenue and the elimination of further cuts in social programs that Mr. Reagan has proposed.

those alternatives, saying they were essentially proposals for tax iocreases, which Mr. Reagan would never accept.

legislation to curb trade union power. Questioned about this by a group of American businessmen here. Shirley Williams, a co-leader of the Social Democrats, said the party's leadership was spread across "a spectrum from moderate right-of-center to moderate left-of-

Labor,

The Social Democrats must choose a single leader this year.

expected to become both. Roy Jen kins, a former deputy Labor lead-er, must first win a by-election in suburban Glasgow this spring for a vacant seat in Parliament.

Local elections in May "will be the key indicator of our support two years before the next national election," said Tom McNally, a Social Democratic member of Parliament who was once an adviser to James Callaghan, the former Labor prime minister.

The Associated Press LONDON — Britain's Civil Avi-

Sir Freddie, who pioneered the low-fare transatlantic flights, was given 21 days to appeal to Trade Secretary John Biffen before the suspension takes effect. Sir Fred-

The Liberal Party leader, David Steel, told a group of American correspondents in London that the local government elections would be "more significant" than opinion polls, in which two of every five voters consistently supported the alliance until recently. He acknowledged the alliance could not form a government if it won much less than 40 percent of the vote in the next national election.

But Mr. Steel, who favors close cooperation between the Liberals and Social Democrats under Mr. Jenkins, said ideological splits in both the Conservative and Labor parties could lead to parts of them forming a centrist coalition with the alliance. Political analysts continue to speculate most about a coalition of Conservatives, Social Democrats and Liberals in which Mrs. Thatcher would be replaced as prime minister by a more moderate Conservative.

Yet some warn that she should not be counted out despite the deep recession Britain has suffered since she became prime minister. Robert Worcester of Market Opinion Research International said his ation Authority oo Wednesday most recent poll had found a suspended Sir Freddle Laker's op-marked change in voters' expectations about the economy.

With the recession having bottomed out but recovery not yet clearly under way. 27 percent of those polled said the economy would improve this year while 40 percent expected it to get still worse. Two years ago, only 10 percent were optimistic and 74 per-cent, correctly, expected things to

#### INSIDE

#### Syrian Revolt

The anti-government revolt in the Syrian city of Hama is being put down at the price of heavy casualties and future risks. Western diplomatic sources say. Page 2.

#### **Uneasy Jesuits**

Next week, the leaders of the Jesuit order will convene an unusual meeting that has been ordered by Pope John Paul II. Why are they uneasy? Insights, Page 7.

#### Thelonius Monk

Thelonious Monk, the pianist and composer who contributed greatly to the jazz reportory, is dead at 64. Page 5.

Interest Rates

U.S. industrial production in January fell 3 percent, the Federal Reserve said, while major U.S. banks raised their prime rate to 17 percent from 161/2 percent. New York stock markets appeared to shrug off both pieces of bad news, edg-

ing higher on the day. Page 9.

pensating shareholders for the takeovers has been estimated at more than 40 billion francs (\$6.6

Commenting on the government's emerging industrial strategy, Mr. Mitterrand said that the nationalized groups were not expected to become the government, that their autonomy in decision making would be total and that they would be expected to respect the rules of fair

Named as administrators to head the five industrial groups

• Roger Fauroux at Saint-Gobain. He has headed the company since 1979. • Jean Gandois at Rhône-Poulenc. He has been the company's chief executive officer since

· Jean-Pierre Brunet, a career diplomat, at Compagnie Générale d'Electricite, a diversified electrical equipment and construction com-Georges Besse, previously

ized groups would work for a na-tional economic recovery, for exbend of the government's COGE-MA nuclear energy group, at Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, a panded investments, savings and research, and for extension of chemical-metallurgical company.

• Alain Gomez, previously head of Saint-Gobain's packaging division, at Thomson-Brandt, a diversified maker of electrical and France's economic presence inter-The French leader signed the nationalization law Feb. 11 after it

electronic equipment The administrators will become chief executive officers once new boards of directors are named.

Heads of 18 nationalized banks and two financial holding compa-nies also were named, including Jean-Yves Haberer, former Treasury director, at Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas, and Georges Plescoff, a banking and insurance executive, at Compagnie

Financière de Suez. Lisette Mayret, who previously held management positions in the Edmond de Rothschild financial holding company, was named head of Banque Hervet. She was the

only woman appointed.

The government also announced the appointment of government representatives who will supervise the operations of 21 private banks and credit groups that are being nationalized but whose stock is not quoted on the Paris Bourse. Heads of these groups will be named when negotiations on shareholder compensation are completed during the next several months, gov-

roment officials said.
Following the Cabinet meeting.
Pierre Bérégovoy, secretary-general of the Elysée Palace, told reporters that the salaries for the newly appointed executives would be considerably lower than those of

the officials they are replacing.
But Mr. Beregovoy declined to
comment on an estimate published Wednesday by the newspaper Le Matin, which put the average monthly pay at between 50,000 and 60,000 francs. Senior government officials confirmed that new capital for the nationalized groups

Vice President Bush, left, and the AFL-CIO leader, Lane Kirkland, before a meeting in Florida.

By Seth S. King

the deprived and the unem-

vice president at Tuesday's meet-ing of the labor federation's 35member executive council, Mr. Kirkland said one member remarked that Mr. Bush had been "very persuasive" when, as a presi-dential candidate in 1980. he candidate in 1980, he called President Reagan's promise to increase military spending, cut taxes and balance the budget "voc-

Mr. Kirkland was alluding to the suicides and murders in November, 1978, of more than 900

Both Mr. Bush and Mr. Kirk-

president, Mr. Kirkland said: "At clared. They don't give him credit this point, I said I would agree that perhaps it was not voodoo ecopercent ... in the first four

months of his first economic pro-

opposition. in who can make the flashiest statement for headline grabbing." The council, which sets the policies of the 102 unions belonging to the federation, offered an alterna-

On Tuesday, Mr. Bush rejected

The vice president, as Mr. Reagan has done in the past, implied again Tuesday that the leaders of big labor were not in touch with their members and were not speaking for them in attacking the

Time of Testing as Support Falls one to offer as its candidate for prime minister. The man widely

> The 78,000 voters who paid dues to join the Social Democratic Party during its first year also must approve a party constitution and settle disagreements left by a party conference here last weekend over how the leader should be chosen and bow many women should be on the party's policy-making coun-

U.K. Suspends Permits For Laker Operations

erating licenses for Laker Airways. which was placed in receivership on Feb. 5.

die has talked of starting a slimmed-down operation by April

The state of the s

## Syrian Regime Is Seen Facing Further Threat From Terrorist Group

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service
DAMASCUS — The revolt in Hama is being put down at the price of heavy casualties, and extremist sedition could continue to hamper President Hafez al-Assad's rule even after the rebellion is quelled, Western diplomatic sourc-

Syrian troops are using artillery and tanks to end the largest chal-lenge so far to Mr. Assad's govern-ment. The two weeks of clashes in Hama follow nearly three years of anti-government agitation blamed on Moslem Brotherhood terrorists.

Casualties from the revolt are estimated by Syrian and diplomatic sources to be in the hundreds. Considerable destruction is reported inside the still-closed city, 120 miles (192 kilometers) north of

Syrian officials insist that the 220,000-man armed forces, the key to Mr. Assad's strength, have re-mained staunchly behind the gov-ernment. Their assertions are backed up by diplomats stationed here, who say no evidence has sur-faced to suggest that Mr. Assad's 12-year-old regime is in immediate

#### Assad 'Firmly in Control'

"He is firmly in control," said a European diplomat with two years' experience in monitoring Mr. As-

At the same time, terrorism has been a constant source of embar-rassment and distraction in Mr. Assad's struggle to deal with for-eign-policy problems afflicting his strongly anti-Israeli government, particularly during the past two months as he has sought to fight back against Israel's annexation of

the Golan Heights.
As Mr. Assad has tried to gather increased Arab backing in the heat generated by the annexation, se-curity has been further tightened, particularly in the capital, which

looks like an armed camp.

Trucks have been banned from streets around Mr. Assad's residence, foreign residents of the neighborhood report, since his solutions. diers flagged down a six-wheel truck loaded with explosives near Mr. Assad's residence and that of Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

On Nov. 29 a bomb-laden panel truck exploded in central Damascus, killing about 200 per-

In addition, the Hama revolt was going on as Mr. Khaddam tried unsuccessfully to convince Arab foreign ministers at a special Tunis meeting last week to cut off economic relations with Israel's Western supporters, chiefly the

for mandatory sanctions against Israel or, failing that, isolation of Israel and its allies.

Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, for example, told the Syrian Cabinet on Monday that discovery of U.S.-made weapons in Hama's rebel strongholds proved the revolt's "close connection with volt's "close connection with American imperialism and Zionism," according to a broadcast by the official Syrian radio.

Hama has long been a center of Islamic fundamentalism. Women who drive daily in Damascus fear to take the wheel there. Shops that sell alcoholic drinks have been targets of bombings. Veils, which are rarely seen in the capital and most other Syrian cities, are standard dress for female pedestrians in

At least three times in the past two decades the Syrian Army has intervened to put down Islamic rewolts in Hama. Diplomatic sources say troops had pulled out only last fall after an occupation that lasted months and was imposed because of similar, though smaller-scale, trouble last year.

The extremist Moslem Brotherhood, strong in Hama, is a natural enemy of Mr. Assad's government. The Ba'ath Party government, al-though it accepts Islam as a source of law, is founded on secular principles similar to those of Western Socialism.

on Mr. Assad 18 months ago, Moslem Brotherhood membership

has been punishable by death.
In addition, Mr. Assad's government has relied extensively on members of his own Alawite sect to fill key positions, particularly in the armed forces. The hardest fighting in Hama, for example, was carried out by troops from the Army's Defense Brigades, commanded by Mr. Assad's brother, Rifaat, with help from a nephew of the precident

The Alawites, a 12-percent mi-nority of Syria's 10.5 million in-habitants, are viewed as heretics conservative Moslems from Syria's 70-percent Sunni majority
— especially by fundamentalists
such as those attracted to the

The religious opposition also has been encouraged by economic and political dissatisfaction even among tolerant Sunnis, diplomatic sources say.

#### Fires in Tasmania Checked

United Press International HOBART. Australia - Scattered rainfall Wednesday belped about 5,000 fire fighters bring unrestern supporters, chiefly the inited States.

Against this background, the of-cial Syrian media have linked the uprising to Syria's effort at the least 12 homes and killed one man United Nations to win approval since they started Sunday.



A ROYAL HUG - Karin III, the carnival princess of Bonn, gives West German Chancellos Helmut Schmidt the traditional embrace. In keeping with custom, the city's revelers 'took over' the government as they occupied the chancellor's office for several bours Wednesday.

## Emphasis on Leftist Threat Sought For Reagan's Speech on Caribbean

By Barbara Crossette New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The State Department wants President Reagan to speak out more strongly on military threats to the Caribbean in a speech he is planning to make on a development plan for the region, administration officials

According to officials, early drafts of the speech on the admin-istration's "Caribbean basin initiative," by a group working under the White House office of the U.S. trade representative, focused large-

ly on economic measures.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was reported to be seeking more emphasis on what the administration sees as the mili-tary dangers posed by Cuba and Nicaragua. It could not be determined whether the debate has been

#### Speech at OAS

The White House said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan would deliver the speech within 10 days. Larry Speakes, the deputy White House spokesman, said the address might include a policy statement on subversive actions by Cuba in the area, but that it had not been decided whether to save that subject for a separate statement.

Mr. Reagan's speech is likely to be made at Organization of American States headquarters in Washington, according to OAS officials and members of Caribbean lobby

OAS general assembly last Decem-ber what he described as a plan for "bold action" to aid the economies of the Caribbean region, he made the strategic link clear. "The na-tions of the Western Hemisphere," he told the assembled delegates of 29 nations gathered in Castries, St. Lucia, "have long understood that the search for a better life depends not only on commerce, credit and

trade, but also on security." He then went on to catalog the military dangers the administra-tion believed Nicaragna and Cuba posed to the hemisphere.

The plan for the Caribbean which takes in Sprinam and Guyana on the South American coast and most of Central America, including El Salvador has three components.

It has a trade plan to create better marketing opportunities in the United States for small nations. It has an investment incentive policy aimed at increasing the role of private enterprise in the development of the region. It also provides an enterprise in the development of the region. It also provides an enterprise in the development of the region. It also provides an enterprise in the development of the region of Granda heaters of the Caribbean island.

would require congressional ap-

The Reagan administration discassed a coordinated effort for the region with Mexico. Venezuela and Canada last July. Mexico and Venezuela have been helping the poorer nations of the region by of-fering concessions on oil purchas-

In Ottawa, the Canadian gov-ernment, which is a major donor of aid to Caribbean island nations. announced Monday that it would increase its assistance to Central American countries to \$90 million over the next five years, compared with \$50 million over the past dec-

Among the nations receiving increased assistance will be Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Honduras is the largest recipient of

emergency aid fund for nations in nation of Grenada because of that acute financial distress. The plan nation's close relations with Cuba.

## **U.S. Aides Question Chances** For Victory in El Salvador

One of the primary objectives of (Continued from Page 1) guerrilla attacks, according to rebel leaders, is to capture weap-ons. During a recent attack on mildorans with more titles and ammonition, one diplomat said that this could be counterproductive because many of the supplies example, the rebels came away with 22 automatic rifles, more than 6,000 rounds of ammunition and a When Secretary of State Alexan-would be bought or captured by der M. Haig Jr. outlined to the the rebels.

military radio. One of the greatest problems facing the Salvadoran government is the lack of manpower. The gov-ernment's current forces number about 22,000, including about 6,000 members of the national guard, national police and other

security forces."

Salvadoran and U.S. officials have estimated the rebels' fighting force at 4,000 to 6,000. Thus, they say, the Salvadoran need an army of 40,000 to 60,000, based on the 10-to-1 ratio of regular soldiers to guerrillas developed by the British during the guerrilla war in Malaya in the early 1950s.

Salvadoran and U.S. officials

say there are more young men that want to join than the army can absorb. But several religious leaders said recently that in some areas the army is still engaged in forced recruiting, sweeping into villages and hauling off boys. It is not unusual to meet soldiers 15 to 17 years old, even though the legal draft age is

The army has about 700 officers, according to one knowledgeable diplomat, far fewer than the 1,100 needed even for the army's current size. Some infantry companies of about 120 men are commanded by only one officer. Because of the officer shortage, many towns are de-fended by civilians the government has pressed into service and armed with old-fastioned rifles.

Diplomats also point to some major defeats of the army. In Oc-

tober, 1981, guernilla units blew up the country's most vital bridge. Last month, guernillas destroyed the majority of El Salvador's belicopters and planes, reportedly with help from government sol-

Privately, U.S. officials have expressed disappointment that Salvadoran military officials have not followed U.S. military advice.

#### U.S. Gets List of Dead

From Agency Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — U.S. Embassy officials here have been given a list of names of several hundred people said to have been killed by government troops in De-cember in a village in northeastern El Salvador. "The embassy is very much in-

terested in investigating this thing," a U.S. diplomat said. The Salvadoran Defense Ministry has denied the killings, alleged to have occurred in a guernilla stronghold in rugged terrain in Morazán province along the Honduran border. On Wednesday, the ministry denied reports by refugees that 400 guerrillas or civilians were killed by government troops during a recent sweep in southeastern El Sal-vador. The ministry said only 28 rebels died. It added that the operation captured four rebel camps and a cache of weapons including Chinese-made rocket-propelled grenades and West German G-3 automatic rifles.

### Japan Curbs Movement of **Polish Aides**

Tokyo Also to Assist Poles Through Grant

By Tracy Dahlby Washington Post Service

TOKYO - In an apparent step toward a set of sterner sanctions against Poland's military rulers, Japan announced Wednesday a decision to restrict the movements of Polish diplomats inside Japan and to provide aid to the Polish

people.

The modest moves were the first concrete action by Tokyo to address the issue of economic measures toward Poland and were interpreted here as a possible prelude to more thoroughgoing sanc-tions against the Polish government and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday that the movements of Polish diplomats in Tokyo beyond 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the city center would be subject to prior approval. They described the step as reciprocal. Similar restric-tions were placed on foreign diplo-mats in Warsaw after the imposi-

Japan also pledged \$500,000 in aid for Poland through the Inter-national Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva for the purchase of food, clothing and medical sup-plier. The smooth is conversable to plies. The amount is comparable to earlier donations from Canada and Switzerland, officials said.

#### Measures by Bonn

The West German Cabinet imposed new restrictions Wednesday on the Soviet Union, including a ban on state visits, United Press International reported from Bonn.

IA visit to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was post-poned indefinitely. He had accepted an invitation by Leonid L Bre-zbnev when the Soviet president was in West Germany in Novem-

[A Bonn spokesman said the Cabinet barred the opening of new Soviet consulates in West Germa-ny, restricted the travel of Soviet diplomats, and halted negotiations on an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and on inland shipping. The restrictions will remain in force until the simation in Poland improves, UPI re-

The question of sanctions has saddled Japanese officials here with the problem of having to ex-press unity with the United States, while cautionsly gauging concrete actions to those to be taken by major European countries. So far, Ja-pan has gone down the middle.

"It is very important for Japan, as a member of the Western democracies, to keep in step with them," said an official. Tokyo has had a series of possible sanctions "parallel with those of the United States" ready for weeks, but has been blocked from putting them in place because of the lack of a West European consensus on the issue, he suggested.

Despite Britain's recent imposition of independent economic sanctions, government and indus-try sources here indicated that any measures Tokyo puts its stamp on will be closely geared to whatever moves West Germany and France make. "We are waiting for the Germans and the French," said a well-placed source, "but where are

The Japanese justify their cau-tion by pointing to what they view as the penalties they have incurred as the result of the sanctions To-kyo imposed on Moscow after the Afghan intervention when Japan moved to restrict trade and diplomatic contracts between the two countries, clamp down on official credits and boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Since then, Japan's powerful traders have bitterly complained that they have lost several billion dollars in potential sales of indus-trial plants to the Soviet Union. Many of these contracts they charge have gone, instead, to com-petitors in Western Europe, partic-ularly West Germany and France, where governments pulled back from earlier pledges of support for Soviet sanctions.

"In the minds of many Japa-nese," said a knowledgeable source, "Poland is essentially a Eu-ropean problem and the feeling is that we shouldn't go farther than the Europeans are willing to go."

### Police Hold 3,500 Poles

(Continued from Page 1) an agreement March 4 rescheduling payment of about \$2.4 million of Polish debt due last year, a West German banker close to the negotiations said Wednesday. The banker, who requested ano-

nymity, said that "only a fraction" of the estimated \$100 million of interest Poland was due to pay Western banks in 1981 was still out-standing. He added that the task force coordinating Poland's credit arrangements with some 500 Western banks is "extremely optimis-tic" that the remaining interest will be paid by early next week.

#### East Bloc Statement

PRAGUE (UPI) - Romania has failed to sign an anti-Reagan statement released Wednesday after a two-day meeting of East European Communist countries.

The statement condemned President Reagan's policy of sanctions against Poland as "an effort to misuse the Polish crisis to justify unrestricted armament and to create the danger of war in Europe." The statement was signed by all the other countries that took part



A lifeboat is beaten by waves in the Atlantic off Newfoundland near the spot where an oil rig sank in a storm.

#### 4 Bodies Recovered in Sinkings Of Oil Rig, Freighter off Canada

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — A dozen ships resumed their search in rough Atlantic seas at dawn Wednesday and recovered four bodies from the area where as many as 121 men died in two

The Canadian government ordered investigations into the sinking of the world's largest oil rig, and the rig's owner, the Mobil Corp., is preparing to bring ashore its two remaining rigs in the field for inspection. A Soviet freighter also sank in the area.

Between 116 and 121 persons were believed dead in the two sinkings off Newfoundland on Monday and Tuesday, and there appeared to be no possibility that any more survivors would be found. Five men were recovered alive earlier from the Soviet ship. Two sircraft were to fly search patterns over the area despite severe winter weather. Coast Guard officials said one vessel had picked up three bodies and another boat picked up a fourth body.

### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

#### Spain Says ETA Shot 2 Civil Guards

MADRID — Government officials said Wednesday that Basque eparatists killed two Civil Guards in an attempt to destabilize Spain, just before the trial of 32 officers charged with involvement in an abor-

tive military coup a year ago. The two guards were shot within hours of each other Tuesday night in the Basque region of northern Spain, Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Interior Minister Juan José Roson attended their funeral Wednesday in San Sebastián.

No one has claimed responsibility for the killings, but police said in a statement that the military wing of the Basque separatist group ETA was responsible. On Friday, 32 military officers, most of them Civil Guards, and one civilian are to go on trial for allegedly taking part in a coup attempt on Feb. 23, 1981. The officers were said to have acted because of the government's inability to control terrorism.

#### Belgian Premier Complains to U.S.

WASHINGTON — The president of the EEC Council of Ministers complained Wednesday to President Reagan that high interest rates in the United States, long a concern among the allies, were complicating Europe's efforts to solve its own economic problems.

Premier Wilfried Martens of Belgium, on a visit to Washington in his Common Market capacity, told Mr. Reagan that "the Atlantic alliance and the Western economies are going through very difficult times and

our solidarity is being put to a test."

Mr. Reagan said the two held "a very fruitful discussion of the conne my, economic trade and what we can do to be mumally helpful." He added that they "found great agreement with regard to our position in El Salvador and a recognition of what is at stake there."

#### Iran Denies Reports Khomeini Is Ill

LONDON - Spokesmen for Iran's Islamic leaders said Wednesday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is in good health and that reports to he contrary were the work of counterrevolutionanes

They were reacting to reports circulating among exiled Iranians in the West since last weekend that Iran's 81-year-old revolutionary leader was dead or dying.

An official in Ayatollah Khomeini's office in north Tehran said in a

telephone interview that the Iranian leader had been informed of the rumors. "He just smiled and said, 'Well, they have nothing better to do," "the official said.

#### Troops Break Up West Bank Protest

gas Wednesday at Palestinian students protesting the closure of their more biggest university, an Israeli military spokesman reported.

Bir Zeit, one of four Palestinian colleges on the West Bank, was closed

after a military spokesman charged that the school's administration could not keep order on campus. University officials said two foreign lecturers were detained — Cathleen Hess, an American, and Michael Ellen, a British subject.

Palestinian sources said a general strike was being called for Thursday in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the Israeli military spokesman said Arabs in stocking masks threatened Arab merchants in Ramallah to induce them to observe the work stoppage.

#### Mugabe Dismisses Nkomo, 3 Others From Government

(Continued from Page 1)

accused him of "dishonesty" over the arms caches, the prime minis-ter limited his allegations to the top leadership of the party, which is also known as the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

"It is very clear to us that very many people in ZAPU did not know what was going on," he said. "Only a clique, perhaps at the top, plus some commanders, knew bout it. We cannot be unfair to about it. We cannot be untair to the ordinary ZAPU followers and we don't begin to accuse him of preparing for war."

In addition to the dismissal of Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe an-nounced the dismissal of two sen-

ior Nkomo party officials — Transportation Minister Josiah Chinamano and Natural Resources Minister Jospeh Msika -and a deputy minister. In his remarks, Mr. Nkomo was

careful not to encourage violence. "One hopes there's no strile," he said. "It would be a tragedy." He noted the difficulty of bring-

ing about unity after the long war and added: "My prayer is that it will not disintegrate." Mr. Nkomo abruptly broke off a questioner who was asking what advice he would give to soldiers

#### French Customs Strike Over Workweek Ends

United Press International PARIS - French customs officials Wednesday ended a two-day strike over the length of their workweek and said they hoped fur-ther negotiations with the govern-ment would produce results.

The strike, the latest in a series over several weeks, caused delays at Italian border points, but fron-ners with Spain were unaffected. Airport customs employees worked to rule, causing some waiting for passengers.

who were former members of his1 army, known as ZIPRA.

"They are not ZIPRA now," he said. "Mugabe is the man who talks to the army, not me."

The split between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo has anterdent in years of strife between their was in years of strife between their separate political organizations. Their guerrilla armies clashed at time during the war against white rule

### **Envoy Told** Of Concern

(Continued from Page 1) finding mission to Nicaragua, said it was "absolutely absurd" to said bed gest that the country could be significant military threat to it. Central American neighbors.

Speaking in a series of meeting with reporters. Mr. Clark said is Reagan administration's hostilis inevitably will drive Nicaraguan. into the arms of Cuba and the St. viet Union.

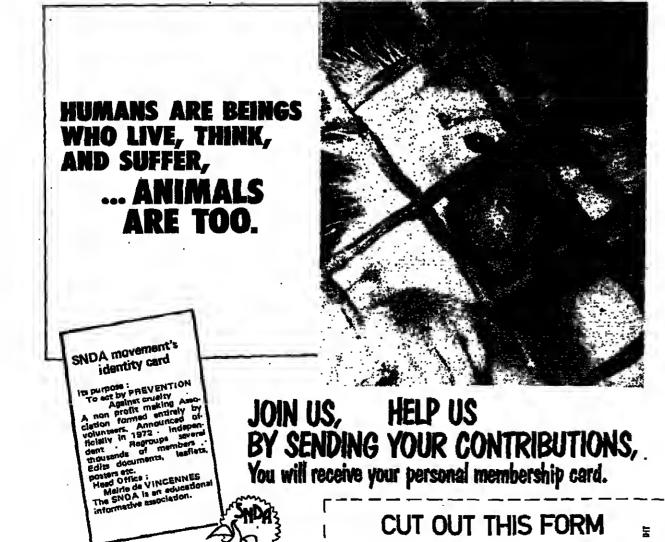
Two members of Mr. Clark-group. Roger Wilkins and Andra Young, said they were the first outsiders permitted to visit a rese tlement camp in Nicaragua 16 about 1,800 Miskito Indians wh had been removed from the home area along the Nicaragus horder with Honduras.

Mr. Wilkins, saying he does at support such resettlement, alt said the Nicaraguan government. "doing everything it can" to call for the inhabitants.

#### Correction

A New York Times article prist ed in the Feb. 12 editions of International Herald Tribung correctly gave the address of Warwick Hotel in Paris as Scribe. The correct address is 3.14

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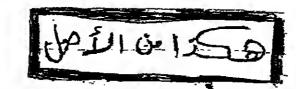
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## Senator Gets 3 Years, \$50,000 Fine for Role In Abscam Case in U.S.

By Charles R. Babcock shington Post Service

WASHINGTON - In the last legal action before he faces a Senate expulsion vote next week, Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, has been sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$50,000 for his bribery-conspiracy conviction in the FBI's Abscam undercover investigation.

U.S. District Court Judge George C. Pratt oo Tuesday delayed the sentence until appeals are completed. Mr. Williams was the first incumbent senator since 1905 to be convicted on a criminal

A Senate Ethics Committee aide said that Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Ten-nessee, had oot set ground rules for the expulsion debate except to decide that no committee business would be scheduled. The last senator expelled was for treason during the Civil War.

Six House members also were convicted in the Abscam cases. Judge Pratt sentenced three who were tried in his court in August to

tbree-year prison terms and \$20,000 fines. One, Michael Myers, Democrat of Pennsylvania, was expelled from the House. None is yet in prison and none is expected to serve more than 20

Mr. Williams was convicted May 1 of agreeing to trade his influence in Congress for a hidden share of a \$100-million loan from an undercover FBI agent posing as the representative of a ficutious Arab sheikh. He attended seven meetings over a period of months with the undercover agents.

His encounters with the agents were recorded on videotape, as were those of the House members caught in the scandal. All the House members except Mr. Myers were defeated or resigned from office. Only Sen. Williams, 62, has continued to fight the judgment of The senator repeated his claims

of innocence again Tuesday before the sentencing in the courthouse in Uniondale, N.Y. He called Abscam a "sordid, manufactured at-tempt to get me to commit crime." In an apparent reference to the His appeals claim that the FBI ille-Senate expulsion vote, he said,



Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. and his wife, Jeanette, at court.

illy entrapped him and violated his constitutional rights.

Judge Pratt rejected such claims after post-trial bearings. An appeals court rejected similar claims by two Philadelphia city conncilmen last week. Thomas P. Puccio, the govern-

ment's chief Abscam prosecutor, sharply criticized Sen. Williams' conduct in pre-sentencing remarks

"Ironically, he stands before you today still purporting to represent the people of the state of New Jer-sey, who by his greed he has deceived and betrayed."

Government attorneys had coo-sidered the Williams case the weakest of the Abscam group because, milke the House me he turned down a cash bribe offer and was coached on what to say before a key meeting by Melvin

bowever, some 10,000 of the ex-

About 20 percent of these projectiles were mismated. A \$225,000 inspection program was started to find the 2,500 mismated pieces so

pensive new shells had been turned

they could be reworked. Who's paying for this? The Army, according to its officials, because its technical data package, which lays out exactly how the shell should be made and inspected, did oot define exactly how the

screw portion involved had to be According to a U.S. human done. The full cost of the error has oot been established.

After a Mass in Benin including the Rev. Alfonse Queoum, to whom the pope briefly al-luded in his Mass, saying his thoughts were with those who were

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Pope John Paul II arrived in Gabon on Wednesday from Marxist-ruled Benin, where he celebrated Mass and told the country's six bishops that they were in a "position which

Pope Travels to Gabon

I know well by experience."
Uotil recently, the Roman Catholic Church has been under severe restriction in Benin. The 61-year-old pontiff was greeted at Libreville's airport by

President Omar Bongo, a contingent of government and church officials and groups of dancers.

Earlier in the day, the pope began the Mass in Cotonou, Benin, with a greeting in Fon, one of the nation's 40 different languages.

#### 'Domination' Condemned

The pontiff was greeted on his The pontiff was greeted on his arrival from Nigeria by Benin President Mathieu Kerekon, a flag-waving crowd and a few people from neighboring Togo. In his speech at the airport, Col. Kerekon condemned "foreign domination" in Africa and the "fascist regime of Pretoria which has the support of Pretoria, which has the support of certain imperialist powers."

Col. Kerekou, 48, called Benin a land where respect for fundamental human rights is guaranteed. The government, he said exercises a "strict positive ocutrality" on the subject of religious beliefs, which be called "a personal choice."

After the president's address, the pontiff headed toward the center of Cotonou in an open jeep escorted by trucks with machine Benin has an estimated popula-

tion of 3.6 million; among them are 600,000 Roman Catholics and 200,000 Moslems. Much of the rest of the population practices ani-mism or voodoo fetishism, which centuries ago were exported by slaves to Brazil, Haiti and other nations in the Western Hemi-

rights report, about 200 political opponents are in prison in Benin,

"ill-suffering or in jail."

With a life expectancy of 41 years and a per capita income of about \$150, Benin still relies beavily on aid from France, which ruled Benin under the name of Dahomey. The territory became independent in 1960, and its name was changed in 1975.

Primarily an agricultural country with palm products and ground nuts as its principal crops, Benin has a foreign debt of \$719 million and only \$170 million in export revenues each year to pay the bills.

In an apparent reference to re-ports that the government was planning to increase civil liberties, About 20,000 people were in the the pope asked: "Should we say that a new spring is opening for the church? I wish it with all my heart. Let us entrust it to the grace of God. And that is what I am intending to encourage by inviting you to develop it and to firm it

> The Roman Catholic Church has been allowed to operate seminaries and monasteries for Trap-pists and Benedictines.

#### Anti-Yugoslav Actions Lead to 5-Year Sentence

BELGRADE - An ethnic Albanian was sentenced to five years in jail for anti-state propaganda in the southern Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, officials said Wednes-

A court in the Macedonian capi-tal of Skopje found Emrus Salijevski, 42, guilty of spreading hos-tile propaganda by selling cassette tapes with anti-Yugoslav and pro-Albanian nationalist contents. The tapes were recordings of national-ist songs and of Radio Tirana broadcasts attacking Yugoslavia in connection with Albanian nationalist riots in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosove last spring, the

#### 'Peace Ship' Pirate Radio Operator To Quit Israel for Northern Ireland

TEL AVIV - Abie Nathan, whose pirate radio station broadcast a message of peace and love in the eastern Mediterranean for nearly 10 years, said Wednesday that he was giving up trying to get a broadcasting license in Israel and was planning to take his Peace Ship to Northern Ireland.

"I don't even know what the problem is there," Mr. Nathan said at a press conference, "but if they want me, I'll go. I'm not going to force myself on them."

Mr. Nathan stopped broadcasting from his 570-ton former Dutch freighter on New Year's Eve and docked the ship in the port of Ashdod to await permission to broadcast from shore.

He said that he had withdrawn his request for a broadcasting license from Israel's Communications Ministry and confied members of parliament preparing a law that would permit broadcasting by his radio and other privately owned stations that he was no longer interested.

'I just couldn't take it any more," Mr. Nathan said. "What law did we violate? If it was illegal, why did they take taxes from me?"
Under Israeli law, only the state broadcasting authority and the military are permitted to operate radio stations.

Mr. Nathan charged that the religious parties in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling coalition had sabotaged efforts to grant him a license because he broadcast on the Jewish Sabbath.

They didn't cooke that the state radio and the army radio broadcast on the Sabbath," he said.

#### FitzGerald, Haughey Clash in Debate As Irish Republic Prepares for Vote

DUBLIN — The leaders of the Irish Republic's two main political parties elashed in a television debate that commentators said could decide the result of Thursday's

In the confrontation Tuesday night, Charles J. Haughey, fighting to win back the premiership be lost last June, accused Premier Garret FitzGerald's minority coalition of failing to reduce unemployment and of blundering in its policies toward Northern Ireland

Mr. FitzGerald countered with charges that Mr. Haughey had "fiddled the books" when in power and pushed the country into a debt crisis. Mr. FitzGerald's budget was

#### Reagan Picks Irish Envoy United Press International

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has nominated Peter Daiicy, 51, a California advertising executive, to be ambassador to Irerejected by parliament last month and he has been seeking a mandate for sweeping tax increases in his

campaign.

The latest opinion polls were divided about the outcome. One put Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail party 5 percentage points ahead, but another poll gave a comparable lead to the ruling center-left coalition of Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael and the Labor Party.

#### Foreign Minister Shahi Steps Down in Pakistan

United Press Internation ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has resigned for health reasons and President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has appointed Sahibzada Yakuh Khan, now ambassador to Paris, to succeed him, the government said. Mr. Shahi, 61, suffers from high blood pressure and rumors of his resignation had circulated for

## High Dud Rate Discovered in New U.S. Shell

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON - Back in 1977, the U.S. Army began build-ing and sending to Western Eu-rope a new type of 155mm artillery shell that would fly to the target area, burst in the air and drop 88 grenades that would explode when they hit the ground.

Called the Improved Conventional Munition (ICM), each shell cost \$500, more than three times

the normal 155mm round. By October, 1980, the Army had bought close to 1 million ICMs at a cost of oearly \$500 million. Most were stockpiled in Europe.

Then, as it was put during a closed hearing last summer before the House Appropriations Sub-committee on Defense, the shell experienced several performance

#### Use Restricted

The problems, unpublicized, were serious coough for the Army to restrict use of the ICMs to "emergency combat situations" and then only with a powder charge that cut back how far they could be fited.

What had happened was: • In June, 1980, two ICMs exploded in gun barrels during firing. • Four months later, the pow-der charge used to propel the shell blew off the noses of five ICMs,

causing the grenades to drop from the front rather than the rear. were "reports of high dud rates and a high incidence on grenade

A yearlong investigation by the Army found that the base plugs on some of the shells had cracked, apparently causing them to explode

Now, according to an Army spokesman, every one of the 996,100 ICM shells built and accepted by the Army before Sep-tember, 1980, will have to be exa-

mined individually to see if its base is cracked.

How long will that take and how much will it cost? The whole screening program classified," the spokesman said. As for the cost, that is still being

Who is going to pay for the in-spection and any faulty shells?

"The Army is going to pay the bill," a Pentagon official said. The investigation, he said, found that although a manufacturer, Chamberlain Corp. of New Bedford, Mass., "was faulted in some part, it was not major." What exactly went wrong that was the fault of the Army, he said, was also

The official said payment would be made from the Army's procurement and operations and mainte

pance accounts. The ICM case is not unique. As Congress begins its review of the Pentagon budget, Army spending for artillery ammunition, which has been running at nearly \$600 million a year, could become a target for cuts.

Misapplied Purchases It will be an alluring one, bethe front rather than the rear.

• In the interim, according to figators and the General Accounting there in Subcommittee's hearing there in Golfice uncovered several cases.

• Cause last year congressional investigators.

Finally, the 'production began.

But in that process, according to ing Office uncovered several cases.

Take the \$83 million the Army wanted to spend in fiscal 1982 for 645,000 midrange propelling charges for 155mm shells. The General Accounting Office found

a problem here. The figure was for twice as many propelling charges as the Army had midrange shells

to propel.
Right, said the Army, it needed only half as many midrange charges as it had budgeted. But there was this other problem: It had budgeted only half as many shorter charges as it really needed. So the Army asked if it could use the extra midrange money — \$40 million — to buy the charges it had

forgotten. Congress let it do so. Another artillery round that has run into production and financial problems is the 8-inch, rocket-assisted projectile, a \$1,500-shell that will travel more than 16 miles (26 kilometers), almost twice as far as the normal \$150, 8-inch round. The extra distance is achieved simply by attaching a rocket en-gine to the projectile, firing both of them out of the gun and then hav-ing the rocket ignite to carry the

#### Series of Difficulties

The first rocket-assisted project tile rounds were approved in 1978, but the program ran into a series of difficulties.

First there was a strike at Nomis Industries in Vernon, Calif., where the rounds were being built. The strike delayed initial testing of the production rounds. Then there was a ballistic failure which added another nine months to production.

of failures, such as the ICM, and changed the way he made the misapplied purchases involving screwlike surface connecting the millions of dollars. according to testimony at a con-gressional bearing, was an "excessive gap," between these two key parts. They did not hold together,

## "It seems that German efficiency and hospitality are what airline passengers most appreciate."

Annual Investment File Report (London) Nov. 1980



With destinations in 120 cities and 70 countries, the Lufthansa network spans the world. And wherever you fly you can expect the same efficient, friendly in-flight service.

## **Donovan Probe: New Allegations**

By Michael Oreskes New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A Long Island construction worker has given U.S. investigators a sworn statement that raises oew allegations of corruption against the construction company that Raymond J. Dono-van, the secretary of labor, was

The worker, Edmund Galke, has told the investigators that the Schiavone Construction Co., at a

the home of an officer of his un-

Mr. Galke said he could oot be certain that Schiavone knew of the arrangement, but that it would have been "quite difficult" for his

supervisor not to have known.
Mr. Donovan has denied, both

**EEC Plans Marathon Talks** On Farm Prices and Budget BRUSSELS - European Economic Community governments are preparing for a marathon nego-

on farm prices and Britain's de-mand for rebates on its EEC budg-ct payments, EEC sources said Wednesday. Government leaders from the 10 countries are to meet in Brussels March 29-30 for a discussion ex-

tiating session at the end of March

#### **Airlines Discuss** Increase in Fares On Atlantic Runs

GENEVA - The International Air Transport Association began talks bere Wednesday designed to bring more European states into an agreement increasing transatlantic air fares by an average of 7

percent next summer.
France, Italy, Spain and the Scandanavian nations will try to fit their North Atlantic charges into a system agreed on at an association meeting in Miami last month, a spokesman said. The demise of Laker Airways, which started a price war on the loss-plagued North Atlantic route, should have no effect on the talks, the

spokesman added.
"The airlines have done their fare forecasting on what they needed and what the market would bear, and not whether Freddie was there or not," he said, referring to Sir Freddia Laker. The collapse of Laker Airways does not mean pressure for cheap fares across the Atlantic has eased, he added, since U.S. carriers such as Air Florida, Northwestern and Delta are still offering low-priced tickets.

pected to be dominated by the British dispute. EEC agriculture ministers will hold a meeting on farm prices March 29-31, and allnight sessions are in prospect.

Many EEC nations want 1982-83 prices for the community's eight million farmers set by April I, and farmers have threatened violent protests if this is not achieved. But Britain has said it will reject any big increase in farm prices as long

as its demand is not settled. Because of the overwhelming weight farm prices and subsidies have in the EEC budget, the two issues are inextricably linked. The summit is to be at EEC

headquarters in Brussels, where the agriculture ministers would normally meet. The prospect of vi-nient demonstrations by farmers may prompt officials to shift the farm talks to Luxembourg.

Months of negotiation have failed to solve the British pay-

ments dispute. France has accused Britain of trying to distort the whole idea of the community by insisting on getting back from the EEC budget as much as it puts in. Britain has maintained that it is unfair for it to be the second largest net contributor after West Germany since Britain has one of the weaker economies in the commu-

#### Spy in Seoul Is Sentenced The Associated Press

SEOUL - A 29-year-old Korean who once lived in Japan was sentenced to death Wednesday on charges of spying for North Korea and causing labor unrest, Seoul criminal court officials said. Lee Hun Chi, a former employee of the Samsung Electronics Co., a South Korean firm, had been charged with receiving spy training in North Korea in 1974.

time when Mr. Donovan, 51, was in his Senate confirmation bearits executive vice president and part owner, paid him for a week's work on a sewer project when he was actually installing paneling at the home of an officer of his more recompany ever made illegal payoffs to union officials.

It is a U.S. crime for an employer to give anything of value to a union officer.

A special prosecutor. Leon Silverman, was appointed in December to investigate allegations of wrongdoing against Mr. Donovan. The prosecutor has convened a U.S. grand jury in Brooklyn, and it has been taking testimooy for

Up to now, the allegations of corruption, as far as is publicly known, have all revolved around charges of payoffs by Schiavooe, in cash and favors, to officials of the union representing blasters and drillers on a New York City subway construction project. Mr. Donovan was said to have been present when one of these payoffs was made to the president of the blasters' union, Louis Sanzo, Mr. Sanzo testified before the grand

jury for four hours Tuesday. Mr. Galke's account introduces for the first time allegations of corruption between Schiavone and a second union on another project.

A copy of Mr. Galke's affidavit was made available by Arthur Z. Schwartz, a lawyer who represents Mr. Galke. Mr. Schwartz also represents dissident members of the blasters' union who brought the initial allegations against Mr. Donovan and his company. Mr. Schwartz also sent a copy of the affidavit to Mr. Silverman, the spe-

#### Envoy, Taking U.S. Post, Cites French Loyalty

cial prosecutor.

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - France's new ambassador to the United States has presented his credentials to President Reagan, telling him that the United States has no reason to complain about an "unfailingly loyal ally" that is "sometimes difficult because of its frankness."

Bernard Vernier-Palliez told Mr. Reagan Tuesday in a formal statement that the differences in economic and social approaches between Mr. Reagan's conservative administration and the Socialist government in France was a source of strength because they shared "common ideals." And, he added, "no aspect of our major foreign policy options divides us."

Page 4 Thursday, February 18, 1982 \*

## On European Complaints

The European Common Market has sent an emissary to Washington to complain about the management of the U.S. economy. Most Americans will react with a degree of exasperation that, for once, is not entirely misplaced. The emissary, Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, has been charged by his European colleagues to speak sternly about high interest rates and the rising dollar. Some of the officials who receive Mr. Martens will recall hearing other European complaints not very long ago that U.S. interest rates were too low and that the sinking dollar was part of a plot to push American exports.

The Europeans say that they want the United States to hold the dollar to more stable exchange rates. True, stability is highly desirable. But the world's departure from fixed rates nearly a decade ago was hardly voluntary. It happened only after a series of dramatic demonstrations of the speed with which a government can lose a great deal of money trying to fight off speculative raids.

It is difficult not to think that some of the European complaints are in fact aimed at European audiences. It is very tempting for governments under pressure to blame unpopular policies — for example, high interest rates to curb inflation - on the reckless and

ruinous Americans. But this tactic has an unwholesome effect on European politics, impressing on people there a sense of vulnerability and dependence that the facts of the case do not warrant. The EEC now has an economy that, by most conventional measures, is the equal of that of the United States. If current U.S. policy is having a special impact on Western Europe, it is because the Western Europeans are divided among themselves on the same troubling questions of inflation, debt and unemployment.

The Reagan administration will tell Mr. Martens that the best thing it can do for Enrope is to get the American economy in order. That is essentially right. The international economic system does not run itself, and the Reagan rhetoric often needlessly antagonizes sensible Europeans by suggesting that everything can be left to the uninhibited workings of the world market. It cannot, as the Europeans have good reason to know. But they also know that international order does not require governments to follow similar economic policies. Otherwise the European Common Market itself would never have held together, with all its diversity, to become the enormous success that it is.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Reagan Mideast Policy?

In Saudi Arabia there was humiliation. In Jordan, mystification. And in Israel, indignation. Thus ends another of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's goodwill missions to the Middle East.

Having poured his president's blood and sweat into the AWACS jet sale, Weinberger was bluntly told by the Saudis to expect no political or military favors in return. He was just an arms salesman, a Saudi leader remarked, and "we pay cash." Bargaining desperately till dawn, the secretary emerged with a trinket, an "agreement of cooperation" that the Saudis took care to call meaningless.

Then on to Jordan, whose threats to buy new arms from Moscow only roused the salesman's ardor, despite its poor cash position. Weinberger offered every modern jet and missile in his order book, omitting any political price and insisting that Israel's objections would be no obstacle.

Wonder of wonders, Israel exploded, declaring itself threatened and betrayed. That evoked a lame clarification of Weinberger's remarks, an assurance that Jordan had not ordered anything, and a new promise from President Reagan that Israel's superiority would never be compromised.

What goes on here? The eleverest interpretation is that the heavily tilting American policy toward the Arabs - and is softening up the Israelis with a diplomatic version of "good cop, bad cop." Every time Weinberger roughs 'em up, Secretary of State Haig dresses the wounds and

President Reagan sends a get-well note. But, in fact, every new round hardens even moderate Israelis and reduces American influence. The game is bound to provoke grave crisis or even war - in which American ties to the Arabs would be the first casualty. No policy could be that dumb.

Another explanation is: No policy, period - Reagan has no policy to reconcile his commitment to Israel with his interest in Gulf oil and Arab money. So Haig maneuvers to avoid war, Weinberger goes hell-bent for military bases and sales, and the president cleans up the political fallout.

That Haig and Weinberger are widely suspected of merely jockeying for power in this vacuum should long ago have made the president demand a unified approach. He must at least think there is a policy.

That leaves one possibility: that the Reagan team believes its own propaganda about a "strategic consensus," The theory it brought to office, you may recall, was that Israel and moderate Arabs live in such terror of Soviet aggression or subversion that they will soon abandon their enmity and take America as their joint protector. But the Arabs and Israelis scoff at the idea; they seek help mainly against each other.

Pretending otherwise may be a way to jusfy avoiding painful choices about the West Bank, Jerusalem, Camp David and the PLO. It is hard to believe such wishful thinking persists. But if it doesn't, why does the restless Weinberger think he has a magic carpet? THE NEW YORK TIMES.

#### The 1980s Are Different

Countries, like people, sometimes become the victims of their own successes. Failures inspire new ideas and new experiments. But the successes, remembered too well, are elevated in memory to sanctified formulas applied without much thought to changing circumstances. That seems to have happened to one of the great successes of American economic policy, the long boom of the middle 1960s. You can see it in the Reagan administration's defense of its budget.

For five years, from early 1961 to 1966, the U.S. economy expanded at spectacular rates. People's incomes rose dramatically. Production soared. Unemployment dropped below 4 percent. Those were the halcyon days of economic politics - a rare combination of good luck and brilliant management.

Prosperity rose so fast that people could see it. Many Americans quickly came to regard that kind of good fortune as merely normal. When you currently hear people talking about getting the economy back on the track, it is worth asking what track they have in mind. Usually it turns out to be the fast track of those memorable five years.

The idea of the early 1960s as the normal standard of economic performance first became explicit a decade ago, in the McGovern wing of the Democratic Party. Now it seems

to have migrated to the Reagan White House, where it has become the justification of the excessively optimistic economic forecasts on which the budget is based. How can you call these forecasts unrealistic, the budget document argues, when in fact they are

not quite so high as the 1961-1966 figures. That great expansion was produced by a remarkable series of circumstances. An extremely cautious administration had just been replaced by one that was much more adventurous and active. But there were the factors that no president controls - technological developments, demography, the state of foreign markets. Perhaps even more important was the national state of mind.

The people who built that boom were the children of the Depression, who wanted economic growth and security with a singleminded passion that has since dissipated.

In retrospect, the boom of the early 1960s represents not a sustainable trend but an extraordinary and temporary swing far above it. There are no grounds whatever to believe that the rate of economic growth can be forced to those levels again any time soon. In the meantime, one real menace to economic stability is the persistent impulse, in both political parties, to keep recklessly trying. THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Opinion

#### On Aiding the Salvadoran Junta

We hope the public is listening more to Secretary of State Alexander Haig than to critics of the administration on the issue of U.S. aid to the government of El Salvador. The critics would have people believe El Salvador is becoming another no-win Vietnam situation. El Salvador and Vietnam are a

world apart. Haig was absolutely right [to call] Marxist revolutions in Central America "a profound challenge to the security of our hemisphere." Vietnam was a shattering experience. But that should not blind the United States to the consequences of letting Central America become a string of countries subser-

vient to Cuban and Soviet influence. -- From Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

#### Feb. 18: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Slavery in Africa

BERLIN - The accusations in the report of the commissioner of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria against the German authorities in the Cameroons for favoring the slave trade and holding slave markets at the residencies in Garua and Kusseri are without foundation. The authorities only mix in native affairs in cases of absolute necessity. The slave trade is forbidden and punished. Those who still have slaves are allowed to keep them, but the children are freed and it is naturally impossible to prevent the slave trade being carried on secretly or beyoud the frontiers. There is no justification in the English assertion that Germany has not fulfilled the obligations of the Brussels Act.

#### 1932: Vote or Pay Fine

BUENOS AIRES - Forty-nine thousand citizens are awaiting summonses and possibly arrest for failure to vote in the elections of last November, it was amounced when preliminary court action was presented to the federal court by federal attorney Emilio Gonzalez. All male inhabitants over 18 years of age, including foreigners who comply with certain conditions, are required by law to vote or pay a fine. The law also requires that each defendant must be heard. Hence, if all 49.000 delinquents are brought to trial, the record docket may be rushed through in about nine years. It is safe to assume that all those non-voters whose names begin with the letter "Z" are not worrying greatly.

## Creeping, Insidious, Familiar Involvement

WASHINGTON — If you are confused about where the Reagan administration is heading in El Salvadoror and just how it proposes to resist Communist encroachment in Central America, it is probably be-

ment in Central America, it is probably be-cause you have been paying attention.

"Nothing has been ruled out," the assist-ant secretary of state for the region, Thomas
O. Enders, told a congressional hearing the other day, leaving the way open for big in-creases in military aid and the commitment of American combat forces. On the other hand, when the question was put in just those terms, he went on to say that nothing like what you say has been ruled in."

At another point, Enders insisted that "our goal is not a military victory," implying that out of next month's legislative elections



form of the more repressive elements in the military, a popularly elected government and some measure of stability. Earlier, the U.S. ambassador had taken a dimmer view: that the elections might prove meaningless if the leftists refuse to participate, in which case "you can be forced to continue the fight."

nomic buttressing to get at the root of Com-munist-exploited insurgency. The details may be laid out in a presidential speech.

Meanwhile, definitely ruled in are enormous increases in military aid for El Salvador in the 1983 budget, including more — and more sophisticated — combat sircraft. There will be much more economic aid as well. The totals, in the bundreds of millions,

well. The totals, in the bundreds of millions, will make tiny El Salvador one of the half-dozen largest U.S. aid recipients, with no fixed ceilings for the future.

And that, of course, is the heart of the administration's predicament in El Salvador. It is not just that "our side" is only nominally a Christian Democratic regime, beld in place by a repressive military cabal beholden to a repressive of the place by a repressive military cabal beholden. the Latin American experience of the United States. And it is not just the hitter controver-sy over the ease with which the administracertification of progress oo reform of the murderous practices of the Salvadoran mili-tary — a certification mandated by Congress

In that event, Secretary of State Al Haig has not ruled out (or in) "going to the source" of the trouble (as he sees it: Nicaragua, Cuba and ultimately the Soviet Union), by means and methods undisclosed. Stay timed in, we are advised, for a bold new administration initiative in concert with Latin allies and combining both covert "paramili-tary" action and some form of collective eco-

to a rapacious oligarchy; that is not new to tion almost routinely provided the necessary

as a condition for continued U.S. aid.

It is all of this added to the specter of yet another open-ended "limited" war — "an-

By Philip Geyelin

other Vietnam." It is not necessary to accept the analogy to understand how it plays acutely on public and congressional sensitivities. "Body count" is back in the language in El Salvador, this time as a measure of noncombatant deaths in "buman rights" reports. An inquiring senator presses an administration witness for some sign of "light at the end of the tunnel."

Granted that Vietnam is too freighted with too many different meanings and memories of how the war was waged and the consequences of its loss to bold up for long as an analogy to El Salvador. The scale doesn't fit, and still less the geography.

#### Confusion of Purpose

But creeping, insidious involvement, accelerating escalation, misplaced optimism, chronic underestimates of enemy capabilities, calculated ambiguity about future inten-tions and uncalculated confusion of purpose all these elements of Vietnam can already be found to some degree in the record of the U.S. experience in El Salvador.

All figure, perhaps not always constitutely, in the intensity of congressional questioning of what gives every evidence of being a deep-

ening and widening U.S. commitment in El Salvador and Central America.

This questioning, to be sure, falls well short of a congressional revolt. But so did the first show of congressional dissent on the Vietnam War, it was only as the struggle dragged on without demonstrable progress

that congressional opposition and public protest began slowly to be felt.

In El Salvador, I suspect, disenchantment could set in much more swiftly, and with decisive impact, if only because there are so many ways — a coup from the far right, a string of rebel successes or a wave of excesses by security forces — that Washington's effort could be undercut.

O1982, The Washington Post.

## Fresh Thinking on the Defense of Europe

CAMBRIDGE, England — In the current debate about NATO defense, few people in Europe and the United States seem to recognize the simple fact that Western Europe is easily rich enough to pay for its own de-fense, conventional or nuclear.

The population of all the Warsaw Pact countries (372 million in 1979) is larger than that of the European members of the Atlantic alliance (325 million) but less than that of all Western Europe (415 million). The estimated total output (gross domestic product) of NATO Europe is substantially greater than that of the whole Warsaw Pact, a conclusion confirmed by the casual observation that Western Europe's living standards are much higher than the Warsaw Pact's, while the populations of the two areas are much the same.

Old Ideas Linger On

Since the Soviet Union must also count China and America as potential enemies, a direct comparison between NATO and the Warsaw Pact greatly understates Europe's relative economic strength. China has a population of nearly I billion, with a low output per head, and the United States a population of more than 200 million, with a high output per head.

Thirty years ago, when NATO was formed, Western Europe's total output was about half that of the United States and Canada com-bined. Now it is greater. Yet old ideas linger on. Perhaps they have been cherished in Western Europe as reasons for remaining dependis time people woke up and thought about the

implications of European economic strength.

The interesting possibility is that NATO's dependence on nuclear weapons in Europe could be reduced or conceivably eliminated by an improvement in conventional defense. NATO's present strategy relies, suicidally for Europe, on first use of battlefield nuclear

By Robert Neild

weapons by NATO on European territory as an offset to apparent inferiority in conventional forces. The strategy is dangerous for America as well as Europe. Confrontations in areas such as the Middle East, where U.S. forces have limited contact with Soviet forces, may be extended to Europe, where both sides stand face-to-face ready to resort to nuclear arms. A number of ideas about how conventional defense might be improved have started to

emerge. Three points stand out. First, the advent of precision-guided weap-ons, notably anti-tank and anti-aircraft weap-ons, may mean that light, relatively cheap de-fensive weapons can be developed to the point where in conventional war a defender's chance against an attacker will be greatly improved. Defensive and offensive weapons may become more clearly differentiated so that, for exam-ple, the defender has less need to buy tanks with which to resist tanks.

Second, decentralized defense, in which groups armed with these defensive weapons are deployed in depth, each covering a small area, may be an effective alternative to traditional forces armed with tanks and aircraft that can be knocked out in concentrated local battles. Ideas as to how decentralized defense might be organized range from arming a large part of the population, so as to provide "terriiorial defense on the Swiss or Yngoslav pat-tern, to a proposal worked out by Prof. Horst Afheldt of the Max Planck Institute in Starnberg, West Germany, for a network of small groups of professional soldiers armed with modern defensive weapons but still backed

with ouclear weapons for use as a last resort. Third, conventional forces, unlike nuclear weapons, could safely be dispersed so widely that they did not present targets for the War-saw Pact's battlefield nuclear weapons. Thus

deprived of their targets, these weapons would lose much of their effectiveness.

It is not certain that expanded and improved conventional defenses, with simpler weapons replacing today's technological extra-vaganza, need cost more than NATO's present mix of nuclear and conventional forces. My impression is that many Europeans would be willing to pay more for conventional defense if they saw that it was necessary for ceasing to rely on nuclear weapons. What motivates the peace movements is opposition to nuclear weapons, not opposition to all weapons.

#### Peace Movements

People in the peace movements have begin to talk about alternative defenses. They are saying the same things in different words as some military leaders who have called for

more reliance on conventional forces,

If conventional forces could be sufficiently improved, the arms race might at last be unwound — without negotiations. As Prof. Anders Bosenup of the University of Copenhagen argues, to improve forces that are manifestly defensive is no threat to your potential

enemy; instead of taking fright and arming competitively, be can relax.

The present danger is that government policy in the NATO countries is to answer the campaign against nuclear weapons by arguments for ouclear weapons. The opportunity is being missed to persuade people in Europe to support a policy based oo conventional forces

forces that might be made truly defensive and for which they could afford to pay.

The writer, who was director of the Stockholm International Peace Reasearch Institute from 1967 to 1971, is professor of economics at Cambridge University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## In Bucharest, Haig Comforted a Dictatorship

BRUSSELS — Alexander Haig is the first U.S. secretary of state to visit Romania since Henry Kissinger in 1974. He is the first member of the Reagan administra-

tion to cross the Iron Curtain. Just after landing in Bucharest Friday, Haig said he had come to bonor Romania for insisting on independence and sovereignty for every nation. He had another opinion 24 hours later, when he judged that Romanian policies were only relatively independent. This is much closer to the truth.

Haig conferred with President Nicolae Ceausescu for 41/2 hours. twice as long as scheduled, and the result of this "frank and cordial exchange disappointed him. They reached agreement on only one point: a need to end the state of siege in Poland. Everyone, including Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski, has publicly called for the same thing. However, Ceauses-cu could not bring himself to agree with Haig on other aspects of the crisis in Poland.

Romania has given full support to Gen. Jaruzelski's military coup. Ceausescu was one of the most

Writers Silenced

On the evening of Dec. 12, 1981,

a state of war was declared in Po-

land by a government against its people. Since that evening, thou-sands of Polish men and women

have been arrested in violation of human and civil rights articulated

in agreements signed between Po-

land and other countries, and be-

tween the Polish government and

perceived as the moral and intel-

lectual backbone of the society.

Their words give expression to the longing held by every Pollsh citizen for a national self-identity. The

swift arrest of those who were reas-

serting and realizing anew the spir-

it of Polish culture can only be un-

derstood as an attempt to break

Greene Thanked

Regarding the article (IHT, Feb. 6-7) on Graham Greene's efforts to

PER WASTBERG,

International PEN

make the world he lives in a better, Chaville, France,

the spirit of the Polish nation.

New York.

Among those arrested have been many of Poland's leading writers and intellectuals. Writers in Po-land have traditionally been

the Polish people.

-Letters-

By Leopold Unger forceful proponents of a military takeover in Poland as long as it would be done "by Polish means" cupied by the Russians, but Romania is occupied by Romani-ans." Poland is now occupied by

and without too-evident Soviet

participation.
The Romanian government has never concealed its hostility to the

very idea of an independent labor

On the day Haig arrived, "uni-dentified civilians" beat up Bernard Poulet, a special correspond-

Paul Goma, the Romanian writ-

union. The Romanian press imme-diately backed the Polish junta. er who tried in vain to breathe some life into a fledgling dissident movement in his country before he was expelled to the West, said of Romania that it was the most unhappy of the East Bloc states. "Czechoslovakia," he said, "is oc-

safer place: He deserves the thanks

of the ordinary, decent people of

the world, to say nothing of those

in his locality — even though be is not going to win his fight. Corrup-tion is now an accepted way of life.

Leaders Praised

After three years and much bit-

terness and suffering, India and

Pakistan are at last trying to put aside their differences and seek a

permanent friendship which may

lead not only to much-needed eco-

nomic, social and cultural coopera-

tion, but also to peace, prosperity

This will be thanks to the cease-

less efforts of Gen. Zia and Mrs.

Gandhi, who may be seen to de-

serve the Nobel Peace Prize. Al-

though often unjustly criticized in

the world press, they are the best leaders India and Pakistan ever

had. Both are strong-willed and

bonest, and both are not only

trying to heal the wounds of colo-

nialism but also lighting subver-

sion, nepotism, corruption, over-

population and misery.

So let us all help them.

and stability.

Winterthur, Switzerland.

MILDRED MEIER

ent of the Paris daily Le Matin, in Ploesti, the Romanian oil center. This is fairly common procedure for the Romanian police. The "unidentified civilians" stole written ootes and taped reports that Poulet had made during an investigation of attempts to the procedure of attempts to the procedure. gation of attempts to set up an mdependent union in Romania. Ceausescu also disagreed with Haig about economic sanctions

against the Soviet Union and Po-land. The Romanian leader said sanctions would be "counterpro-ductive." This is understandable. Romania is hurt by the current economic crisis — it has a foreign debt of \$10 billion — and is pre-pared to go to any political lengths to prevent sanctions from paralyzing Comecon, the East Bloc's common market, and to keep Western aid and credits flowing.

Poles. The Romanian regime re-

gards this as normalization.

As for the U.S. position that Moscow should be held responsible for the Dec. 13 military coup in Poland, Bucharest let it be known that Ceausescu "preferred not to express himself on this issue."

The Haig visit turned out to be a

a victory for Ceausescu. By coming. Haig gave international sup-port to a dictatorial regime dominated by one man and his clique.

Haig's long statement lauding Romania's "independence" was published in full by Scinteia, the Communist Party newspaper. But his parting remarks about relative independence were ignored altoether. And no reference to the Polish crisis appeared in Romanian press reports on the meeting, although it was to talk about Poland that Haig had come to visit.

It was not the situation in Poland that prompted Ceausescu to have Haig stop in Bucharest, but the economic situation in Romania. It is getting worse: None of the goals forecast by the economic plan for 1981 was attained, and the country is about to be subjected to a oew round of sharp consumer price increases. Ceausescu oceded some refurbishing of his image for domestic consumption.

Haig did not leave empty-handed, however. He was given a lesson

Haig said afterward that it was important for the United States to keep open its lines of communication with those East European countries that are prepared to talk over problems. That is not a diplomatic program for a superpower, but a confession of failure. What would happen if Gen. Jaruzelski announced that he was prepared to talk to the United States?

In showing U.S. support for a relatively independent but totally dictatorial regime, Haig offered little comfort to those in Poland who still dream of democracy. During the 18 months of Solidarity, the goal of these people was precisely to rid the nation of the Polish version of the Romanian regime.

01982, International Herald Tribune.

## Voting on Ireland's **Finances**

By Michael Kallenbach

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -Despite a common perception abroad that Ireland's principal issue is Ulster, the parliamentary elections this week will be decided on economics. The divisive issue of Irish reunification has been secondary during the brief election campaign since Premier. Garret FitzGerald's unexpected

budgetary defeat last month.
His coalition of his Fine Gael
Party and the Labor Party, which
had governed with a two-man majority since June, may go down as the shortest-lived Cabinet in mod-

ern Ireland's history.
Since 1980, Ireland's economy
has declined. Unemployment is at
11 percent (a postwar record) and rising; there are 140,000 people out of work. The inflation rate is 23 percent. Clearly, draconian measures will have to be taken to get the country out of its economic predicament. If there is a decisive predicament. If there is a decisive election result, the new govern-ment will have to work quickly toward a strong recovery.

Same Budget

In his proposed austerity budg-et, Dr. FitzGerald wanted to impose huge oew taxes. His package, the harshest since the founding of the state in 1922, would have raised some taxes by up to 30 per-cent in order to try to correct what he called "an economic and financial crisis more grave than any this state has previously faced." He wanted to do this, and more — including the abolition of food subsidies - to cut borrowing from

abroad over the next four years.
Dr. FitzGerald, an economist, is going to the voters with the same budget that brought down his Cabinet by one vote cast by an Inde-pendent Socialist, Jim Kemmy. This is the first time an Irish government has fallen because of a budget. Dr. FitzGerald's main campaign task has been to convince the voters that he can control

the bleak financial situation. The leader of the opposition Fianna Fail Party, former Premier Charles Haughey, has attacked the FitzGerald government for trying to increase taxes and cut services too quickly. Haughey has always argued that foreign borrowing should be increased for productive and investment purposes, while so-cial spending should take preced-

ence over economic austerity. While in power, Hanghey was accused of not being decisive enough on the economy. The latest polls show him to be 30 points behind Dr. FitzGerald in personal popularity, but they also show the main parties to be neck-and-neck. The pollsters report, however, that most people think Haughey's Fian-na Fail would handle unemployment and prices better than Dr. FitzGerald's coalition.

Haughey is at an added advantage because during most of the Republie's history his party has held a solid parliamentary majori-ty and been able to capture about

half of the popular vote. While economic problems are uppermost in the minds of most voters, the nagging problem of strife-torn Ulster remains in the background. If Dr. FitzGerald is defeated, undoubtedly attempts between Dublin and London toproduce a solution to the Ulster problem will be delayed. Both main candidates - there is

also a Labor Party candidate, Michael O'Leary - want Irisb reunification, but in their style and ap-

proach they differ somewhat. Changes at Home

Haughey, considered to be more of a hard-liner than Dr. FitzGer-ald, believes there can be no change in Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority there. Dr. FitzGerald emphasizes that reconciliation must begin with changes at home in the Republic: amendments to relax the laws banning divorce and birth control, for example. Last fall he jaunched a passionate erusade for these changes, but he has achieved

no progress so far.

Both feaders fully appreciate that at present it is British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who holds the key to the problem in the North. Fresh in their minds, too, is the wist to lead of Williams. the visit to Ireland of William P. Clark just before he moved from being Secretary of State Alexander Haig's number-two man to become the national security adviser to

President Rengan. The president and Clark, who are both of Irish descent, may be willing to end the State Department's long-standing policy of deference to London by becoming an intermediary between Northern Ireland and the Republic. It is the first time since the northern troubles flared up in 1969 that Dublin has enjoyed such highly placed friends in a U.S. administration.

Reagan has asked Dr. FitzGerald to lunch at the White House on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Presumably, the lunch will take place. whichever Irishman turns out to be victorious on Thursday.

The writer is United Nations correspondent for Irish Radio and Television in Dublin. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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## Lee Strasberg Is Dead; **Taught Method Acting**

NEW YORK - Lee Strasberg. 80, the veteran actor and teacher of method acting whose students included Marlon Brando and James Dean, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

Mr. Strasberg had appeared Sunday in the "Night of 100 Stars" production at Radio City Music Hall. He was stricken at his home Wednesday and pronounced dead at a hospital. Among those present at the hospital was one of his former students, Al Pacino.

Mr. Strasberg took over as artis-

#### **OBITUARIES**

tic director of the Actor's Studio in 1948, and his students over the years became some of the bestknown performers of the screen and theater.

A dinner given by the studio in November, 1980, bonored 128 of Mr. Strasberg's graduates who had received or been nominated for Hollywood's Academy Awards, Broadway's Tooys or television's

Among the students, both living and dead, honored at the the dinner were Mr. Pacino, Paul Newman, Robert de Niro, Jane Fonda, Julie Harris, Sally Field, Ben Gazarra, June Havoc, Celeste Holm, Patricia Neal, Marilyn Monroe, Franchot Tone, Barbara Loden, Lee J. Cobb. Mr. Brando and

Mr. Strasberg himself was oominated for an Academy Award for his portrayal of an underworld power in "Godfather II" in 1974, a film debut that he was urged to make by Mr. Pacino.

Born in Austria, Mr. Strasberg came to the United States as a teen-ager and made his acting debut in 1924, but be soon gave up performing for directing and ultimately the teaching on which his

"I gave up acting in 1929," he said, reflecting on his stage career.
"Only once did I return — in 1936 at the Group Theater, of which 1 was a founder. We were staging a one-act play by Clifford Odets and had no one to fill a role. So I

mances were for his students, for whom he would act "in the same way that Casals would play his cello when be was teaching master's classes. I would sometimes enact a role by way of illustration."

He was a proponent of method acting, adapted from the technique of the Russian director Constanin Stanislavsky, who worked to eliminate the artificial and mechanical by stressing the actor's inner identification with the character.

Thoroughly a man of the stage, he said less than two years ago, "Theater is the most direct of all the arts. Only the theater uses the living presence. The actor becomes an instrument alive enough and real enough and true enough to create reality. Creativity takes place at the same moment that the

public is literally there."

Among the plays Mr. Strasberg directed were the Pulitzer Prizewinning "Men in White," "Clash by Night," "Fifth Column," and "The Big Knife." He co-produced "The Country Girl."

#### Kurt Enoch

NEW YORK (NYT) - Kurt Enoch, 86, a pioneer in the paper-back publishing field in Europe and the United States and a cofounder of New American Library, died Monday while on vacation in

Mr. Enoch was best known as co-founder with Victor Weybright of New American Library (publishers of Signet and Mentor Books) after World War II, but his publishing career began in his native Germany shortly after World

#### Nicholas Roosevelt

CARMEL, Calif. (AP) — Nicholas Roosevelt, 89, a diplomat, newspaperman, author and cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, died Tuesday.

Mr. Roosevelt spent many of his early years at the Roosevelt family compound at Oyster Bay, N.Y. He went to Paris as an attaché at the U.S. Embassy after graduating from Harvard in 1914. He served as a captain in World War I and became an aide to President al Organization.

## Thelonious Monk Dies; Jazz Musician Was 64

By John S. Wilson New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Thelonious Monk, 64, the pianist and composer whose wry, angular melodies and unusual harmonic progressions were among the most striking contributions to the jazz repertory. died Wednesday in Englewood,

Although Mr. Monk's music was rooted in the stride-piano tradition of Willie (The Lion) Smith, James P. Johnson and Duke Ellington, it stood apart from the main flow of

"He hasn't invented a new scheme of things," Paul Bacon wrote in the jazz magazine The Record Changer in 1948, "but he has, for years, lonked with an un-jaundiced eye at music and seen a little something else.

"He plays riffs that are older than Runk Johnson but they don't sound the same. His beat is familiar but he does something strange there, too. He can make a rhythm almost separate so that what he does is inside or outside it. Monk is really making use of all the unused space around jazz, and he makes you feel that there are plenty of unopened doors."

Dissonances and Rhythms

Among his works were "Round Midnight," "Straight No Chaser" and "Well, You Needn't." The strange contours of Mr. Monk's tumes led the jazz critic Whimey Balliett to describe them as rip-pling with dissonances and rhythms that often give one the

sensation of missing the bottom step in the dark."
"Jazz," Mr. Monk said, "is my adventure. I'm after new chords, new ways of syncopating, new fi-

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain's biggest private utility company has an-conneed that it will suspend work on a nearly completed nuclear

power plant outside Bilbao, which has attacked repeatedly by Basque

extremists, unless the government resolves the project's unsettled po-

Asserting Monday that losses at the Lemoniz plant were \$1.2 mil-lion a day, Manuel Gómez de Pa-

blos, president of the utility giant

Iberduero, demanded that the cen-

tral government and the Basque

home-rule anthorities end the un-

certain ties that have enveloped

the undertaking for more than a

tum," Mr. Gómez de Pablos told a

group of foreign journalists. "But

the problem is essentially political and it surpasses the possibility of

lberduero to resolve it."

"I don't like the word ultima-

gurations, new runs. How to use ootes differently. That's it. Just using notes differently."

Thelonious Sphere Monk was born on Oct. 10, 1917, in Rocky Mount, N.C., and moved to New York with his mother when he was 4. He began playing in bands when he was 13. In the late 1930s and early

1940s, Mr. Monk was the pianist in the house band at Minton's Playhouse in Harlem, where young and then unknown musicians such as Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie and Kenny Clarke went to jam. The music that became known as be-bop developed out of the ses-

Mr. Monk, however, was not part of the be-bop movement. He weot his own way. To the public who found the "boppers" strange, he was even stranger and more difficult to accept.

His first slight brush with suc-cess came in 1944. Bud Powell, the pace-setting pianist of the 1940s who had been influenced by Mr. Monk, persuaded Cootie Williams, in whose orchestra Mr. Powell was playing, to record Mr. Monk's tune, "Round Midnight."

He was getting only occasional work in the late 40s, and even that was cut off completely when, in 1951, he and a friend were arrested for possession of narcotics. Although Mr. Monk was was widely considered to be innocent in this case, he took the full blame, refusing to implicate his friend. He served 60 days in jail but, what was much worse, he lost his cabaret card, without which he could oot perform in a New York club.

For the oext six years, until 1957, he recorded occasionally.

Work on Bilbao A-Plant May Halt



Thelonious Monk

posing many of the tunes that be-came the core of his repertory, in-cluding "Bemsha Swing," "Blue Monk," "Little Rootie Tontie" and "Pannonica," named for Bar-oness Nica de Koenigswarter.

The baroness had befriended several jazz musicians of the peri-od, including Charlie Parker. In 1957, with the help of the baron-ess, Mr. Monk regained his cabaret card and started to play at the Five Spot in New York. The club be-

came a steady base for him.

During the late 1950s, he led a quartet that included John Coltrane, the saxophonist. In the 1960s, Mr. Monk finally gained the recognition that had eluded him for almost 20 years. He worked regularly with a quartet featuring Charlie Rouse, the tenor saxophonist, appearing in clubs and at concerts and festivals all over the world.

In the 1970s, his public appearances became infrequent because of illness. His last official performance was at Carnegie Hall in 1976.

## Sudan's Leader Reacts **To Growing Criticism** With Harsh Measures

New York Times Service OMDURMAN, Sudan dervishes dance here on Fridays. The dance is a deep-rooted tradition, performed by those who see themselves as close to Allah, for Islam is a powerful force in Sudan, the United States' most prominent

ally in East Africa. In recent weeks Islam has added its voice to a clamor for change that has been directed against the nation's embattled leader, President Gasfar Nimeiri, and that has brought the army, students and other groups into confrontatioo with him.

Recently, the Islamic priests of Omdurman approved a prohibition on alcohol in the city but Gen. Nimeiri overruled them. The result, according to a high Moslem official, was a series of tirades di-rected by the priests against the esident from the mosques during

riday prayers. More significantly, Gen. Nimean met with the nation's most prominent figures in January to defend a series of economic austerity measures that provoked student riots that month. At the meeting, a participant said, those who at-tacked the president included Has-san Abdullah Turabi, Sudan's attorney general and leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, a powerful

urban Islamic group.

Mr. Turabi spoke against the coocentration of power in the president's hands, according to the participant. The Islamic leader also criticized the Sudanese Socialist Union, the oation's only legal political party, and the entire "political order," saying it did not reflect the popular will. And army generals complained about corruption in the uncer exhalans of the tion in the upper echelons of the government and about the president's increasingly autocratic style.

Gen. Nimeiri responded with harsh words, angrily accusing the army of cowardice, the participant

Sudan's generals have traditionally regarded themselves as a sorious political force and are not used to such treatment. After the January meeting they reportedly demanded a separate encounter with the president.

"They were angry because he called them cowards," a government source said. "They spoke against the party, against corruption. They said corruption had reached the presidential palace. They told Nimeiri he was becoming a dictator."

Gen. Nimeiri's response to the

military's complaints was swift. In January be dismissed 22 senior army officers. He also dismissed the same reason, his government the vice president, Gen. Abdel Mahas been suspicious of a Basque jid Hamid Khalil, whom some dissidents had seen as a potential ral-

of harsh reaction. In December Gen. Nimeiri jailed 21 politicians from southern Sudan who had banded together to try to thwart the president's plan to divide their

area into subregions.
When students from the University of Khartoum and high schools rioted to protest a 60-percent increase in the price of sugar. Gen. Nimeiri sent the police and army to oppose them and then closed down all schools. After January's criticism he dissolved the leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union and formed a committee that is supposed to remodel the party.

The resulting opposition seems widespread among the Sudanese.

#### Possible Outcomes

A senior government official re-cently listed the possible outcomes for his country. The official spoke of a possible leftist coup, a general breakdown in law and order, a military takeover, or a popular upris-ing. Last on his list was the likeli-hood of changes inside the highly centralized government.

The president's unpopularity has profound implications for the Reagan administration, which is Gen. Nimeiri's most prominent supporter and which views Sudan as a strategic, pro-Western bulwark protecting Egypt's south-ern flank and, by extension, the Camp David process.

Washingtoo has a high profile in Sudan. Increased U.S. military aid worth about \$100 million has begun to arrive, and U.S. economic aid this year will total \$180 mil-lion, Washington's biggest aid package for an African nation

apart from Egypt.

A critical factor in the presidential survival stakes, which seems to be the talk of the city, is the absence of an obvious alternative. A senior Sudanese analyst, for example, acknowledged that the president's popular support has eroded hut said that "if there is oo leader-ship for a revolt, it will stop at verbal assaults."

As this argument goes, there was a moment in January when Gen. Khalil could have overthrown Gen. Nimeiri but chose not to. This, Western diplomats said, allowed the president to "reassert his authority and start building political structures to support him."

During the demonstrations, nei-

ther the Moslem Brotherhood nor other organized groups formally threw their weight behind the students, who, witnesses said, seemed nonetheless to bave wide popular

While Gen. Nimeiri seems to. have alienated parts of the army, his purge of the military will en-able him to place loyalists in strategic positions before what some Western diplomats expect to be a further challenge to his authority when the price of bread is increased later this year.



Lee Strasberg

Woodrow Wilson after the war Mr. Roosevelt served as minister to Hungary for two years, then tra-veled through the Far East and Europe as an editorial writer for The New York Times. In World War

II, he was deputy director of the

Office of War Information.

He worked for 25 years as an editorial writer, first for the old New York Tribune, later the New York Herald Tribune, and The Times. In his last two years at The Times, he was assistant to the publisher and then president of the oewspa-per's radio station, WQXR.

#### Vivion de Valera

DUBLIN (AP) - Vivion de Valera, 72, a politician and news-paper publisher and son of the late Irish statesman Eamon de Valera, died of cancer Tuesday.

Andrei A. Smirnov

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei A. Smirnov, 76, a former Soviet deputy foreign minister, has died, it was reported Tuesday.

#### Paulo Carneiro

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) -Paulo Carneiro, 80, Brazil's am-bassador to Unesco, died bere Wednesday of heart failure, offi-cials reported. Mr. Carneiro was a founder and permanent director of the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultur-

## Corsicans Claim Paris Bombings

PARIS -- Nineteen bombs were set off in Paris and its suburbs Wednesday, allegedly by Corsican nationalists seeking autonomy for the Mediterranean island.

No injuries or arrests were reported. Sixteen of the bombs were set off in Paris.

The nearly simultaneous explo-sions shortly after 1 a.m. damaged the facades of post offices, tax cenand nine banks, and shattered windows and metal security gates.

A person claiming to represent the National Liberation Front of Corsica telephooed a French news agency after the third blast to say that his organization was responsible for attacks.

#### 3 Bombs in Versailles

One bomb went off at the main entrance of the Ecole Militaire, a French military training school, breaking off a corner of the carved stone entryway and breaking windows. Three bombs later broke windows at two banks and a national electric company building in the suburb of Versailles.

Three unexploded bombs were found at dawn in front of three banks around Paris.

The anonymous telephone caller to Agence France-Presse said in explaining the attacks: "For more details, go back to that demand we made in Corsica. He referred to 26 gun and bomb

Thursday and Friday that revived the seven-year campaign for the island's autonomy carried out by several Corsican nationalist groups. Two bombs were also set off in Marseilles.

The front has charged that France's Socialist government has not lived up to its campaign promises to grant the island autonomy. As the bombs exploded, police activated a "blue plan" to be used in case of terrorist attacks, police officials said. Policemen took un officials said. Policemen took up quickly, posts at unidentified "strategic plosion.

passers-by, but made no arrests, the officials said.

The bombs contained small quantities of explosives that did not seriously damage buildings and the assailants apparently sought to ensure that no one would be injured. A man returning to his apartment in the Montparnasse area was stopped by a person on the street and told, "Get inside quickly, there's going to be an ex-

points" around the capital, stopped cars and interrogated

Lemóniz plant, located 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the industrial center of Bilbao, has been the target of a strong anti-nuclear movemeot, which contends that the project is a menace to the city. Opposition in the northern Basque region has been fueled by the per-ception of Iberduero as a classic example of rightist business inter-

#### ests that flourished under Franco. **ETA Objectives**

The Basque separatist movement ETA has set the halting of the \$1.5-billion Lemoniz operation and the crippling of Iberduero's operations in the northern provinces as major objectives. A year ago ETA gunmen kidnapped and murdered the plant's chief engineer, José María Ryan.

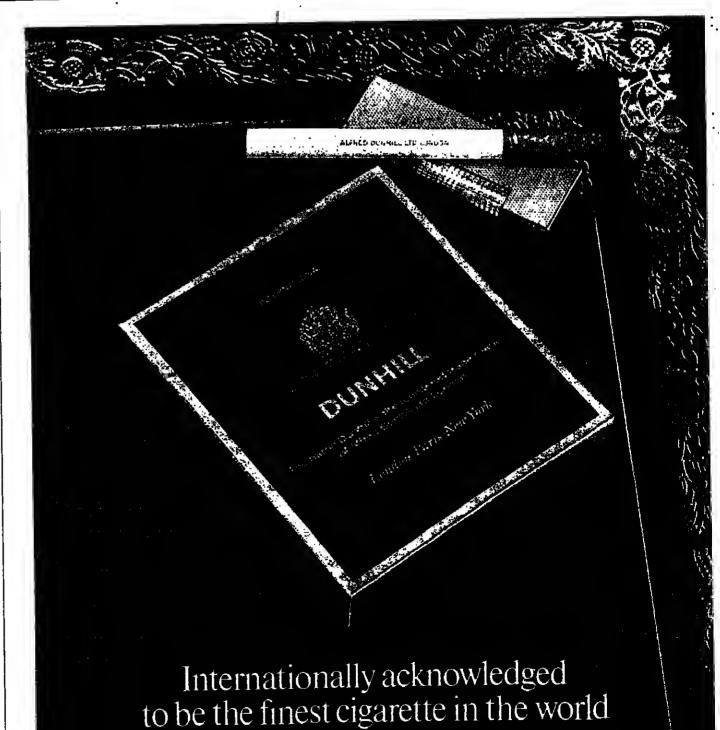
The Ryan killing and repeated threats to others working at Lemoniz persuaded Westinghouse, the supplier of two power units, to withdraw its engineers from Bil-

Gómez de Pablos said the

actions of ETA and the spreading uncertainty about the plant's fu-ture justified Iberduero's decisioo to suspend work if authorities failed to find a solution.

Lemôniz is a centerpiece of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's ambitious nuclear power program for oil-poor Spain and, but the Madrid government has been at loggerleads with the infant Basque home-rule authority, which argues that it must have some control over the plant to assuage local fears of a nuclear accident. The mainstream Basque Nation-

alist Party, which runs the regional government, has come out in favor of completing Lemoniz, but it also has urged a popular referendum to endorse that decision. Mr. Calvo Sotelo has rejected a referendum as an excessive concession to the Basque autonomy movement. For suggestion for the formation of a joint company with Iberduera to lying point for the opposition. operate Lemoniz. The army purge litted a pattern operate Lemoniz.



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## **Tension Over Aegean Increasing**

By Marvine Howe

New York Times Service ANKARA - Tensions are increasing between Turkey and

Greece over the Aegean Sea. Turkish officials have repeatedly warned in recent weeks against any attempt by Greece to proclaim an extension of its territorial wa-ters from 6 to 12 miles in the Aegean, where it has 2,383 islands, some only a few miles off Turkey. The Turkish Foreign Ministry said such an extension would virtually close the Aegean to Turkish traffic.

A Greek proclamation could be issued after the meeting next month of the Law of the Sea Conference, which is expected to endorse the practice of establishing 12-mile sea limits (about 19 kilom-

good relations with Turkey it would not take advantage of the right to the sea-limit extension that its islands in the Aegean would give it. The Turks, however, fear a change of policy by Greece's So-cialist premier, Andreas Papandreou, who has publicly denounced Turkey as "a threat" and has refused to resume talks on the Ac-

Turkey's foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, has publicly warned Greece against any unilateral action in the Aegean. He has also told Turkey's ambassadors to alert the NATO allies to the gravity of the situation.

The former commander of Tur-key's land forces, Gen. Esref Akin-

In the past Greece has indicated that in the interest of maintaining tive assembly charged with drafting a new constitution, said recently that the declaration of a 12-mile limit would turn the Aegean into a Greek lake.

Twelve miles mean that war will become inevitable between Turkey and Greece," Gen. Akinci

A high Turkish official said it was necessary to make the nation's position clear "because we don't want the Papandreou government

to make any miscalculations."
In addition, the Greek opposition leader, Evangelos Averoff, was recently quoted by the Turkish press as saying of Greece, "By following a policy of tension with Turkey, at a time when Greece has lost international support, she is playing with fire."

Mr. Papandreou said several times in his election campaign last year that Greece had the right to extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. In addition, his governmeot's program stated that Greece's land, air and sea frontiers and the limits of the Greek continental shelf in the Aegean "are not negotiable." He has made it clear that he believes Greece should control the Aegean's airspace and sea-lanes, as it did before Turkey's

invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

The Turkish government has published a map showing the effects of a Greek 12-mile limit. An official said such a move would deprive Turkey's Aegean ports of all direct exits to international waters: reduce the area of international waters to 25 percent, with Greece controlling 65 percent of the sea surface and Turkey only 10 percent; and drastically reduce the area of the continental shelf that Turkey could claim.

Last year the two governments held talks on the Aegean, and while there was no major breakthrough, a cordial atmosphere prevailed. There were several reciprocal gestures such as lifting of civil air prohibitions in the Aegean and curbing press attacks.

The two countries have been negotiating off and on since 1976 over the delimitation of the Aegean continental shelf.

Greece signed the 1958 Geneva convention that stipulates that the islands also have a continental shelf. Turkey refused to sign the coovention, declaring that the Acgean is a special case.

#### Vials Linked to War Poison

LUBECK, West Germany Children discovered a cache of glass vials believed to contain deadly poison dating back to World War II, the police said Wednesday. A spokesman said the children found the vials while playing in an open area in this town in northern West Germany.



conference organized in Paris by the International Herald Tribune, were concerned The entire program or individual speeches may also be ordered, in French or in English about how their companies' acuvities would be The role of Foreign Investments
Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and
Regional Development Pierre Mauroy, Prime Minister Foreign Economic Policies Michel Johert, Minister of Foreign Trade Regional Development Policies Bernard Attali, D.A.T.A.R. President André Chandernagor, Minister for Social Policy Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy European Alfairs
Thierry de Monthrial, Director of the French
Institute of Foreign Relations Jean Auroux, Minister of Labor Trade Union Policies Institute of Poreign Resaucous Address by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister Planneial and Monetary Policies Laurent Fabius, Budget Minister Christian Gouz, Chairman of the Economic André Bergeron, Chairman of Force Ouvrière Address by Jacques Anali, Special
Counsellor to the President of France industry in France Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry and Finance Committee in the National Assembly Panel of French and foreign bankers ORDER FORM Company name To be sent back with your 6 rue des Deu 75004 Paris, F Tel.: 3267239 rder Name and function

City/Country

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Diamonds are still a girl's best friend — as long as she doesn't try to sell them. In fact, negotiating the sale for her few grams of compressed carbon can be no easier — or more profitable — than trying to peddle Polish zloty futures.

Diamond experts now concede that the gems have been the victim of a myth that needs debunking. Diamonds, they say, are not immune to economic downturns and once bought, they might last forever, but there's nothing to say their value will.

An article in The Atlantic by Edward Jay Epstein contends that De Beers Consolidated Mines, the South African marketer of 85 percent of the world's diamonds, created the illusion of the gem's worth through slick advertising. The article says that De Beers, by convincing the public that diamonds are forever, succeeded in defying the law of supply and demand: The company expanded the world supply enormously and at the same time raised prices year after year.

In the mid-'70s, however, De Beers was unable to discourage the emergence of an investment market in diamonds, where investors regard diamonds not as heirlooms but as specularive commodities.

But in early 1980, the investment bubble burst. Individuals who bought diamonds and other tangible investments as inflation hedges were lured away from such investments, wooed by the high yields available in the money markets. In 1981, the De Beers Central Selling Organization had a 46 per-

By Sheridan Morley

I think, be parking on many yellow

lines or hanging around dark alleys in the vicinity of New Scotland

Yard for the next 20 years or so.

For what Newman has given us in his first stage play, "Operation Bad

Apple," at the Royal Court, is a re-markably detailed and lifelike ac-

count of a massive and abortive in-

vestigation into Metropolitan Po-

lice corruption.

International Herald Tribune
ONDON — If I were the writ-

er G.F. Newman I would not.

cent decline in sales, to \$1.47 billion. At the same time, the wholesale price for a D-flaw-less one-carat diamond plummeted and now fetches \$25,000, compared with \$65,000 two years ago. The diamond market was also burt by the high cost of insuring diamonds, inves-tors' need for liquidity to ease the effects of the recession and a decline in demand for

"This is a great time for investors to buyfor as much as 15 percent below a dealer's asking price — but less sophisticated investors are panicking and trying to sell," says Bernard D. Cirlin, editor of Precious Stones Newsletter, a monthly publication aimed at investors based in Thousand Oaks, Calif.

#### The Selling Problem

But selling could be a problem. Investment-grade diamonds — high-quali-ty stones that are coloriess, flawless to very ightly imperfect and one to two carats in weight —doubled in value between 1975 and 1980, then declined by 40 to 60 percent since early 1980. Investment-grade stones, about 2 percent of all diamonds, are frequently sold to investors at 25 percent above market val-ue. In the case of the \$15,000 stone, this means the investor paid \$18,750.

In today's market the more exotic and expensive the stone, the more limited the number of potential purchasers. Many brokers offer buy-back guarantees, taking the invest-ment-grade diamond back on consignment and giving the investor 10 percent below selling price. But this means the \$18,750 stone will be sold for \$13,500 — and a long wait.

The International Diamond Corp., the na-

'Bad Apple': Biting Look at Police Corruption

short, sharp, televisual scenes mainly set in offices or cells as

one-to-one confrontations, and his

dialogue has the constant and alarmingly plausible ring of a po-

lice transcript taken off a

From the assistant commission-

er's marvelously loaded opening

speech to the investigative force, in

which while telling them to leave no stone unturned he manages also

to imply that every stone they do

turn will then be used to beat them

concealed microphone.

tion's largest investment diamond retailer, disclosed last week it was modifying its practice of buying diamonds back promptly from customers. Beleaguered by "two to three" times the usual pace of clients seeking cash redemption for their diamonds, it has instructed its sales force to tell customers to hold their stones until the company can find takers for their diamonds.

The state of the s

Even if a jeweler agrees to purchase the stooe for \$15,000, unless he can turn around and sell it immediately, he is tying up \$15,000 of his working capital at an average interest rate of 20 percent, or \$3,000 annua ly. The stone is in effect costing him \$18,000 it remains in his inventory for a year - a risk he probably won't want to take.

Jewelry-grade diamonds, unlike their investment-grade counterparts, have risen modestly above the inflation rate over the past seven years, but their resale picture is no righter. Traditionally, commercial stones, distinguished by higher color and more visi-ble flaws, are "keystoned" — marked up — 100 or 200 percent above the original whole-sale price on smaller items of \$500 to \$1,500. (For stones in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 range, the markup is about 33 percent.) Because the consumer bought at retail but has to sell at wholesale, it might take as long as five years for him to break even on a jewelry stone.

As with investment-grade stones, jewelers and wholesalers, scrambling to slash their inventories, are hardly eager to snap up the \$1,000 jeweiry-grade stone for cash — not unless it comes substantially below the \$500 they could buy the stone for in the first place.

Meanwhile at the Theatre Royal

Drury Lane the program sellers are now carrying aerosol cans of deo-dorant, donations to the Royal

Australian Prostate Fund are wel-

comed, and a notice warns "ethnic

minorities not encouraged," all of which means that Barry Hum-

phries is in solo residence starring

## When Day People Wed Night People

By Nadine Brozan New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He is a lark and she is an owl. That means he rises before dawn, jogs a few miles and is at work in his office by 6:30 a.m. If left on her own she would remain in bed till noon and does not really feel vibrant until evening, when she is ready to write a book or dance all night. But by then he is asleep - or wish-

ing be was. There are no ornithological connotations to the designations of larks and owls: They are simply the descriptions often used to differentiate so-called day people from night people.

Those terms have a substantial scientific basis. Dr. Richard Coleman, co-director of the Stanford University Medical School's sleep disorder center, said, "Each person has a group of cells called the superchiamistic nucleus in the brain that seems to control the timing of peak energy periods and of sleep."

The most influential factors, said Dr. Elliot D. Weitzman, director of the sleep-wake disorders center at Montefiore Hospital Medical Center, are probably habitual sleep routines and a natural rhythm that "may well be set by genetics, at birth or soon after." "Only 5 to 10 percent fit into each category," he went on. "They represent the extremes. Most peo-

ple tend to function well at either end of the day." Problems in Marriage

What happens when a lark or one with larklike tendencies is married to an owl? That depends on the couple's willingness to acnisms they develop to deal with

er. A free-lance illustrator, Span-feller ends his day by having beer or coffee on the porch of his suburban home and watching the sun rise before retiring. An hour later his wife gets up to begin her day as a marketing director for a directmail concern; she works at home

and in the city too. The Spanfellers have lived this way happily — together but not in tandem — for most of their 29year marriage.

"But in the beginning it was difficult," be said. "She tried to live on my schedule but it was impossible, so we slowly grew into this."
Mrs. Spanfeller added, "Each of us is a very private persoo and this

certainly gives us privacy."
While the Spanfellers manage to spend large chunks of time together because both do so much of their work at home, Ernie and Kelly Anastos do not have that luxury. Anastos is the anchorman for the 11 p.m. newscast of "Eyewitness News" on Channel 7, so he usually sleeps until late morning and leaves for work at 4 p.m.

Mrs. Anastos describes herself as "definitely a day person" and one who needs a lot of sleep. So when he arrives home after lam it is usually silent.

"At that hour I'm ready to go," he said. "But the only person I can talk to is the cat. So I can. Often I'll broil a steak then I read or work on a book I'm writing before going to bed at 2:30."

They find ways to compensate by spending weekends together and staying home on Sundays with their young children. Even being in business together

is no guarantee that a couple will live by the same timetable. Julie Gustafson and John Reilly, both directors for Global Village, which produces documentaries for public

skating, jumping out of airplanes. But as time passed he's given up a maiden name, said: "The problematic part of our marriage is not seeing each other enough. Since most of my day is lived in the early morning and I retire at 10 p.m., and since he doesn't get np until 10 a.m. and goes to bed at 3 a.m., lot of his sports and I have given

Kelly Anastos is day person, husband Ernie is night newscaster.

there is not that much time during

the day that we are together even

Sometimes, she conceded, it irri-

tates her to see him sleeping late.
"I have ended up with all the errands," she said. "It's useless to ex-

pect him to take our two children

to school. So I do a lot of tearing

around before I arrive at work. I

wish I were better at protecting my

Still, she said, she would not at-

tempt to change his routine.
"He is one of the most success-

ful people I know in arranging a

huge daily chunk of creative, pro-

ductive time and I love him dear-

Owl-lark couples say they have a distinct advantage in child rearing. Ephraim Velazquez, an aircraft

mechanic, prefers to work during

the day — he is unemployed at present — while his wife, Ivette, a

registered nurse at New York Hos-

"It's wonderful for our 2-year-old son." Velazquez said. They

need a baby sitter for only three

**Ability to Compromise** 

For some, the ability to compro-

mise is important. When Anita

Madison, now a graduate student at the Columbia University School

of Library Science, was married 12

years ago, her idea of fun was "to

stay up all night, go to the theater, go dancing and out to nightclubs." She continued: "My husband. Richard, an immigration lawyer.

likes daytime sports, skiing, ice-

pital, volunteers for late duty.

ly," she said.

though we live and work together."

up my nighttime activities."
Naomi Warner, licensing director for Harry Abrams, the publisher, whose peak time of day is mid-afternoon, said: "In a long-term relationship, you learn to be humane. It is important not to make the other person wrong. You're not wrong, you're simply different, and you learn to be con-

Warner, who heads an agency that composes music for television commercials, became a night person during years in entertainment.

Consideration also extends to the sexual relationship. As one women said, "When you're living parallel but not necessarily con-gruent lives, you have to plan for it. You don't always make love at night." But she viewed that as an advantage: "You don't take any-thing for granted just because you're lying next to one another as other people do."

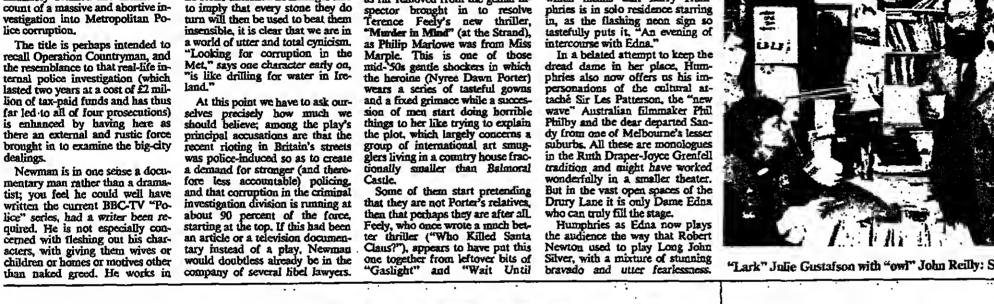
A man observed: "You proba-bly tend to have relations less frequently because you have to think about it, to plan strategies. You find you're no longer totally spon-

Whatever their situations, couples who overcome disparate foibles. Brian Russell of Leonia. N.J., an insurance broker, gets up at 4:45 a.m. to beat rush-hour traffic, so his wife, Marianne, knows that at a dinner party be will be likely to fall asleep.

"But after a 45-minute nap he wakes up as if he hadn't missed a thing," she said.

Does she get angry? Oh, oo: "That's part of Brian and his





As it is we have to accept his privi- Dark," and the result is a plot so

lege here, without a verdict our-selves, and merely note that Max could have escaped through it.

Stafford-Clark's excellently spare

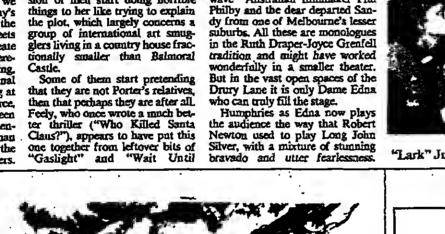
production is a chilly little play

which, if even a quarter true, ought

to be giving the home secretary sleepless nights.

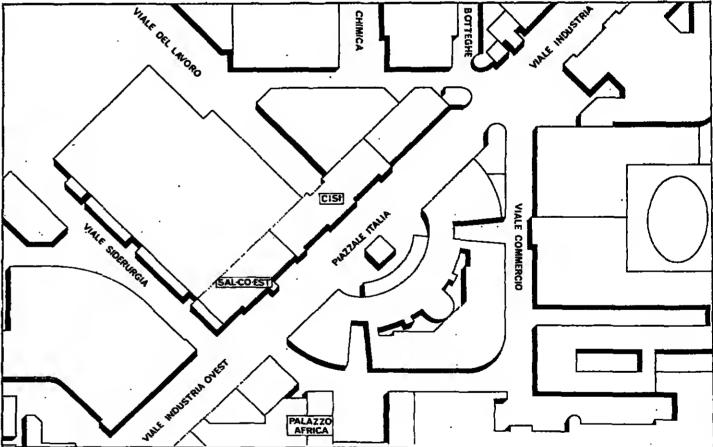
Newman's tough, gritty, grabby,

plea-bargaining coppers are about as far removed from the genial in-



"Lark" Jolie Gustafson with "owl" John Reilly: Some irritation.





# Just a few steps can take you a long way

Milan International Fair, to the International Business and Meeting Control (CISI) and its solar facade, to the CISI Computer Centre making instant information available not only about exhibitors at the April Fair, but also about those taking part in the more than 60 specialized exhibitions held in the Fair quarter in other periods of the year At CISI you will also find the Foreign Trade Half (SAL CO.EST), where expert consultants are available to advise you in such matters as international trade customs regulations, transport, etc. And there you also have the possibility of direct contacts with representatives of countries of interest to your business in 1991 at the Fair there were 67 official delegations of foreign countries.

There are 9 Mornelies of mads within the Fair quarter and 605,000 course metres of exhibition area. A short stroll can take you to Palazin Africa, with its 20 permanent African delegations, to the pavitions of Furnishings, Food, Goldware, Silverware and watches, as well as to those of Machinery, Boating, Building and Construction.

And you will also have the possibility to visit. April 14-17. PRINT ITALY 82 - Products and services for the Italian graphic industry.

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**April 14-23, 1982** 60th MILAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

1. PUI 0 15 01

# Italy's Regional Split Continues: North Thrives While South Lags

The author of the following article recently completed an assignment as chief of the Rame bureau of The New York Times.

#### By Henry Tanner New York Times Service

ROME — After a century of national unity, ltaly is still two countries. The north, with its industries and technology, is part of Europe — "the southern tip of the Ruhr," a Milanese industrialist said only half facetiously. The largely rural south is part of the under-developed Mediterranean Third World. Naples and Palermo evoke Alexandria, not Hamburg or Le Havre.

The north-south issue is the oldest and most fundamental of Italy's unresolved problems. These problems are so numerous and of such variety that foreigners, though not Italians, of-ten fear the ultimate catastrophe — the collapse of the country's institutions or the break-ing apart of its social fabric.

A cartoon in a leading French magazine some time ago showed the Italian boot spinning madly around Europe in imminent danger of being torn loose and flung either south into the Third World, east into the Soviet orbit or perhaps simply into the void of outer space. But the worst has never happened - and probably never will - in spite of the pressures of terrorism, recurrent political scandals, strikes, natural disasters and other afflictions.

The battle against terrorism, for instance, seemed hopeless for a long time. But last month thousands of separate police operations led to the Jan. 28 freeing of Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, a U.S. officer assigned to NATO, after 42 days of captivity at the hands of the Red Brigades, the country's most powerful terrorist organization. Last year, 19 persons were killed by political terrorists in all of Italy. In the southern city of Naples in the same period, nearly 200 people were killed in clashes between criminal gangs.

#### Subsidies

The south includes about two-fifths of ltaly's area and nearly half its population. But it produces only one-sixth of the country's industrial goods, and its unemployment is twice the national rate. Between 1950 and 1970 more than 4 million southerners emigrated, about half to northern Italy and the remainder to northern Europe or America.

In the last 30 years about \$50 billion in sub-sidies has been spent for the development of the south. The superhighways there are as wide as in the north, but emptier. There are good roads even to the remotest mountain villages. Electricity and water have been brought to most tiny hamlets. Here and there northern industrialists have built plants - cheaply, with

Inevitably, the assistance program for the south became controversial. Charges of carruption are widespread. Some critics charge that Rome has dispensed its aid as a colonial power would, from the outside and from the top, without recognizing that emigration has robbed the region of those who could have made the investment productive.

Catastrophes sometimes unite a nation, but this was not the case with the great earthquake that devastated most of the mountain area east of Naples 15 months ago.

Southerners are still bitter over the slowness of the rescue operations, which they say caused hundreds of people to die unnecessarily. It would have been different if the quake had struck in the north, they say. And in the north a visitor often bears remarks against southerners bordering on racism.

About 150,000 people in Naples are still homeless or living in condemned houses that are kept from collapse only by wooden beams and metal tubing. More than 100 schools are occupied by squatters. In the suburb of Bagnoli. 750 persons have been living for five years in a rat-infested, abandoned hotel. They were among the 35,000 people who were bomeless in the city even before the quake, and they complain that they are the "real" victims of the earthquake because all the government money that might have been spent on them is going to the new victims.

#### Wide Differences

A quarter of the population of Naples was listed as unemployed before the quake, but many had some income. Now these people are even worse off. Many of the home industries producing shoes and other goods in the narrow streets of the old city have been wiped out.

The contrast with the north is startling. In Parma, the staid small northern city famous for its bam and cheese and opera house, an official proudly reels off the cines with the highest average income and the lowest unem-

**Switzerland** 

France

AIR



captured prisoners

ployment rate in the country. They are all in the north. A labor leader, asked about schools, said: "We bave no problem of overcrowding. All our schools were built some 50 years ago,

city clerk here, he would almost certainly call the policeman standing at the door, so I don't

In Turin, the city of the Fiat automobile company, where half the population now consists of southern immigrants, a driver says that even though he has lived and worked in the north for 30 years; he still calls Palermo in Sicily his home. Of the Torinesi, he says, They look down their noses and don't talk to

A Torinese complains that the southerners have changed the city, even its eating habits. "We used to feed broad beans to the animals, now we buy them at the grocer and cat them,"

#### Puzzling Contradictions

never lived better.

The rate of inflation was more than 20 percent last year, though it has declined in recent months. Unemployment is 8.4 percent and still growing. But the restaurants are full of ordinary people cating well and expensively. The superb highways are full of cars traveling at maximum speeds despite a succession of steep increases in the price of gasoline.

about 40 percent of the gross national product, are reported to be near bankruptcy. But many small industries are thriving quietly, adapting with great skill to the fluctuating prices, changworld market.

- lumped together as the "submerged economy" because some of them avoid taxes, union

years who is not a Christian Democrat, has said that his biggest problem is to "cure the illness of false affluence." By that he means the high spending by individuals and the state, combined with low productivity and steeply rising costs in the factories.

Despite the endemic problems of the economy and the division of the nation, the worst scourge has been terrorism.

Austria

Venice.

Marino,

Giovanni Spadolini

and they are solid and large."

seeing any poor people and at the rows of old English-looking stores selling cashmeres, tweeds and jewelry, "Why is everybody here so much richer than we?" he exploded.

His father explains another difference between north and south, "If I tried to bribe the

It is one of Italy's puzzling contradictions that the economy is going through the worst crisis in a generation but that many millions of Italians - probably even a majority - have

Parts of the state sector, which accounts for ing tastes and technological innovations on the

These businesses are often — misleadingly contracts and other restrictions imposed by the

Giovanni Spadolini, the first premier in 36

A year ago Gen. Umberto Cappuzzo, then

commander of the Carabinieri, the paramili-tary police, said the worst of the terrorism was

Hungary

Yugoslavia



A young music student from the south tak-ing his first walk around Parma marvels at not

The mood among Italian students has also changed over the last decade. The overwhelming majority of them seem to have withdrawn from active politics. "We don't even talk about politics," a student said. There have been no political marches in years, other than last fall's Many of the problems of Italy transcend reparades against nuclear weapons that were a

European phenomenon. In Rome and Parma, students and profestive on the two campuses are Roman Catholic lay groups run by young priests who wear ci-vilian clothes, operate dining halls, play the guitar and sometimes say Mass. The groups are called Communion and Liberation and Popular Movements. The League of Young Communists, the youth branch of the Commu-nist Party, had 120,000 members nationwide four years ago; last year it had 60,000 mem-

In the south there has been only one major local terrorist organization, the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, which was able to operate for a

few years from Naples in the early 1970s. One of the reasons for its failure was that the rack-

ets and the Mafia were too solidly entrenched

The Red Brigades occasionally ventured

Mood Has Changed

Perhaps the biggest single mistake of the Red Brigades was the kidnapping and killing in 1978 of Aldo Moro, a respected politician

who had been premier fives times. The Italian

establishment - the government, pobtical par-

ties, the press - was slow to react, but gradu-

ally it mobilized against the terrorists. At the start of the Moro alfair a surprising number of

Italians saw the terrorists as a modern version of Robin Hood, but afterward public sympa-

thy for them sharply declined. The rescue of Gen. Dozier was seen as a national victory.

Policemen, not normally admired in this coun-

try, became heroes, and in Padua, where Gen. Dozier was freed, a crowd was ready to lynch

and would not tolerate a third underground.

into Naples but never for long.

bers, having lost 20,000 each year. Students cite indifference and disillusionment as the reasons for young people's flight from politics.

The universities are as overcrowded as ever. In Rome there are 130,000 students in buildings built half a century ago for 25,000. Threequarters of Italy's more than two million memployed are in their 20s or teens, and many of them have never had a job.

Italians as a whole, normally highly politicized, seem to have lost much of their interest in party politics and are more cynical than ever about most of their politicians. This has burt the dominant Christian Democrats. For the first time in years the political center is gaining ground.

#### Loss of Esteem

Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, wants to succeed Mr. Spadolini as premier. But be also wants to build around his party a national third force that would change the country's political lineup by presenting a viable centrist al-ternative to the Christian Democrats and the Communists for the first time since the war.

The Christian Democrats have suffered a sharp loss of public esteem. They have been governing the country alone or at the head of hifting alliances since the end of World War II, and some of their leading figures have been involved in a score or so of political and financial scandals. Now the party's era of power may be nearing its end.

The Communists have been paralyzed and traumatized by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the situation in Poland. After an agonizing internal debate they have now prac-tically repudiated their ideological link with Moscow and have declared that the Russians can no longer serve as a model for Socialism. Moscow has accused them of blasphemy and last month virtually excommunicated them as it once did Tito in Yugoslavia, although the Kremlin has since been more conciliatory.

The break may have major political conse quences in Italy. The Communists are apt to lose some of their voters, the old rank-and-file members for whom Moscow remained the source of all wisdom. But the party is likely to pick up new, more "liberated" voters.

The Roman Catholic Church, long a pivotal power in Italy, has lost much of its political influence in recent years, and this is also burting the Christian Democrats, who have always been close to the church. The Polish pope, John Paul II, with his worldwide concerns, has shown little interest in and no flair for Italian politics. The Christian Democratic leaders who were the personal friends of past popes have not been received by him.

Pope John Paul intervened publicly in Italian politics only once, and then it was a disaster. During a referendum campaign last spring, he repeatedly urged Italians to vote for repeal of the country's liberal abortion law.

The voters, including most practicing Catholies, ignored his advice and voted overwhelmingly to retain the law. Clergymen and Christian Democrats have since been saying that the pope had been warned that this was a hopeless fight and that it was wrong to engage the presrige of the eburch and the party.



The Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior-general of the Society of Jesus.

## Jesuits, Liberal Catholic Strike Force, Brace for Different Marching Orders

Editor's note: On Tuesday, the leaders of the Jesuit order will convene a meeting ordered by Pope John Paul II. The Jesuits, a liberal order practicing under a conservative papacy, are unsure about what to expect next from a pope who has openly expressed displeasure with some of their practices. In this excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, Paul Hofmann, a former Times correspondent who is writing a book on the Vatican, reveals some surprising facts about the pope's dealings with the largest and most prestigious organization of priests in the Roman Catholic Church.

#### By Paul Hofmann New York Times Service

DOME - At the Villa Cavalletti in Frascati, workmen are busily adapting the 18th-century pseudo-Renaissance mansion and adjoining buildings that normally serve as a spiritual retreat center into the setting for an extraordinary assembly of provincial superiors of the Society of Jesus.

The regional beads have been summoned to the villa outside Rome not, as would have been customary, by their superior-general but by order of Pope John Paul II.

As the heads of the Jesuit infrastructure from throughout the world prepare for the meeting, which begins Tuesday and will last at least a week, many people within the order are anxiously speculating about what lies ahead for the largest, most prestigious and often most controversial organization of priests and brothers in the Roman Catholic

All are aware of the pontiff's dissatisfaction with the direction many Jesuits have taken in recent years and of his determination to bring wavering members in line with his conservative leadership. How they respond to the explicit directives the pope will relay through his personal representative at the Frascati meeting will have a profound effect on the future of the order, whose members have for centuries enjoyed positions of exceptional power within the church.

That the meeting will take place at a time when many Jesuits believe their influence is being threatened in certain areas by the Sacerdotal Society of the Holy Cross adds to the anxiety. This group, more commonly known as Opus Dei (God's Work), is a fastgrowing, highly conservative international lay organization known to have found special favor with the pope. But the immediate disquiet stems most directly from an event that took place one day last October.

#### Fateful Day

None of the passers-by in St. Peter's Square that autumn day could have guessed that a drama of historie significance was about to be enacted when a slender churchman emerged from the Vatican's bronze doors and walked a few bundred yards to a eluttered complex of buildings on the Borgo Santo Spirito near the Tiber embankment.

The ecclesiastic was Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state to Pope John Paul II. The prelate was calling at the world headquarters of the Jesuits to deliver a letter from the pontiff addressed to the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, the order's ailing 74-year-old superior-general, the second most powerful figure in Roman Catholicism, "the black pope," who in the simple black cassock of his order commands battalions of Jesuits, always in service to the man in white, the

In his letter, John Paul notified the order that he had appointed what in another ideological system would be called a commissar. with full powers to direct the Jesuits. In effect, the pope was displacing Father Arrupe as operating bead of the order.

The decision, which was without precedent in the 442-year history of the elite order, reflected the pope's well-known concern over liberal and leftist currents among the 26,622 Jesuits, the greatest number — 5,757 — of whom are in the United States.

#### Special Vow

John Paul's move was all the more startling since the Society of Jesus is pledged to particular fealty toward the pontiff; almost two-thirds of its members have taken a solemn vow of special obedience to the head of their church.

A demand from a reigning pontiff that the Jesuits express continuing fealty to the Vatican carries a special note of irony, because the order was founded four centuries ago for the express purpose of defending the Roman Catholie Church against the forces of the Reformation. Since its founding in 1540 by a Spanish

nobleman and former soldier, St. Ignatius of Loyola, the Society of Jesus has appeared to the world as an awesomely disciplined formation that invited such military metaphors as "the company" and "the pope's van-guard," completely obedient to the papacy and to its own leaders.

Yet the order always seemed highly adaptable and gained a reputation for resourcefulness. Over the centuries, Jesuits have been confessors and confidents of European kings, proselytizers among Indian tribes in the Americas, and builders of cathedrals throughout the Western Hemisphere.

#### 'Crafty Schemer'

A dictionary defines "Jesuit" as a member of a religious order for men, but also, in a lingering second meaning that reflects the original derogatory use of the term by the society's enemies, as "a crafty schemer, cun-ning dissembler." Primed in the past to halt deviations from the faith, the Jesuits during the past two decades have increasingly found themselves accused of espousing views unac-

ceptable to conservative Roman Catholics.

Jesuits, especially in the United States and the Netherlands, have caused dismay in the Vatican by questioning papal pronounce-ments on birth control, priestly celibacy, the barring of women from the priesthood and

Other church worries stem from the sympathies of some Jesuits for guerrilla tactics in effist causes. Jesuits are reportedly active in revolutionary movements in Guatemala and El Salvador. In Nicaragua, they played a role in the Sandinista revolution. In the Philippines, the Rev. José Blanco recently was accused of plotting to destabilize the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

#### Radio Station

In the last 50 years, Jesuit personalities and pursuits have ranged from Pierre Teil-hard de Chardin, the Freneb thinker who sought to conciliate evolutionism with Christian revelation, to the Rev. Robert Drinan. president of Americans for Democratie Action, who as a member of the U.S. Congress opposed the Vietnam War and urged President Nixon's impeachment, and who later obeyed Pope John Paul II's blanket order that priests must not hold elective political

Many other Jesuits continue their order's centuries-old tradition as educators and molders of theological and secular opinion. Still others operate Vatican Radio, which broadcasts religious news in 35 languages around the globe and also offers programs of sacred and classical music, folk tunes and

As far as the contents of broadcasts are concerned, the Jesuits operating the station are under the general supervision of the Vaucan's secretariat of state, which is believed to monitor programs very carefully these days. Typical of the present climate in ecclesiastical Rome are recurrent rumors that Opus Dei, as part of an intricate power play, may take over management of the facility from

Talk about a removal at this stage, however, appears to be just that — talk. "But even as malevolent gossip, it is a little scary to the Jesuit order right now," says a well-connected churchman who, like many in and out of the order, is reluctant to be identified.

#### Army in Disarray

"It may be part of a war of nerves against the company," he suggests. Or it may be that the rumors began because Opus Dei is reput-edly very wealthy and Vatican budget administrators are known to be interested in having someone else take on the \$3 million annual cost of running the station.

Many members of the order cling to the old ways. They lament the weakening cobesion in their ranks and are scandalized by Jesuits in blue jeans who have abandoned conventlike residences to live in small urban communes or, worst of all, who bave left the order entirely.

Such ferment within the Society of Jesus suggests to conservative Roman Catholics the disarray in an army whose assault forces suffer sagging morale, factionalism and

Painful eboices are looming. There is talk in Rome that those Jesuits who feel they are unable to keep the special oath of obedience to the pope may soon find it easier to be released from their vows. A hint at such a possibility, tantamount to a major purge,

may be given at the meeting in Frascati.
"If one-half of all Jesuits might have to leave the order," confided a high eburchman who is expected soon to become a cardinal, "it would be better than the present confusion and distrust. The Holy Father has made clear who is the boss; he is the boss also of

Liberal Jesuits throughout the world were outraged by the pope's treatment of their ailing leader. By the time he was elected head of the Jesuits in 1965. Father Arrupe had earned a reputation for being something of a

As Father Arrupe exhorted his order to strengthen its social commitment worldwide, be himself became the target of criticism from conservatives within the church who accused him of permissiveness and with a lack of administrative efficiency.

#### Change in Style

His predecessor had rarely left his beadquarters in Rome. Father Arrupe visited almost every country in the world to maintain personal contact with members the order. He showed understanding for the Rev. Daniel Berrigan by visiting the anti-war Jesuit in the U.S. prison in which he was serving his sentence for participating in the destruction of draft-board records.

Whether authorized to do so or not, hundreds of Jesuits have been abandoning the order every year. From a peak of 36,000 in 1965, the society's strength has declined to 26,000, close to 20,000 of whom are priests, the rest being scholastics (Jesuits in training) and brothers. Despite defections, about one of every 20 Roman Catholie priests, not all of whom belong to orders, is a Jesuit. For some years, the number of new mem-

bers had been failing off sharply, especially in Europe, but Jesuit headquarters now reports a surge of novices - 1,000 at present - particularly in Latin America and India. but also in the United States.

The present predicament of the company is deepened by Pope John Paul II's interest in Opus Dei, founded in 1928 by Father José Maria Escriva de Balaguer, a young priest from Madrid who was apparently motivated by a desire to counteract anti-clerical trends in Spanish society.

### Different Worlds

One of the reasons for the thinly disguised enmity between Jesuits and Opus Dei members is intellectual: prominent Jesuits are now in the avant-garde of Roman Catholic thinking, whereas Opus Dei represents bedrock orthodoxy.

One of the areas where Opus Dei has encroached on the traditional turf of the Jesuits is in establishing educational and social centers in various countries, including a university in Pamplona, Spain, and vocational schools and international students' residences, including six in the United States. Opus Dei stresses full acceptance of

ehurch dogma and traditional forms of worship. Like other religious groups, it en-courages the "discipline of mortification." The Times of London in a controversial article last year on alleged Opus Dei practices in England, published pictures purporting to show "instruments of mortification" used by some members. While Opus Dei denied many of the charges in the article, it did not deny the practice of self-inflicted pain as a way of mortification.

Overseeing the operation of the organization at Opus Dei headquarters in Rome is a general council comprising appointed delegates from various world regions. Total membership is 72,000, representing 80 different nationalities, some of them migrants or

John Paul first came to know of Opus Dei during his many trips to Rome and to other parts of the world when he was still arcbbishop of Krakow. He probably was attracted by the association's orthodoxy and its ways of getting things done. Since becoming pope, be has told the association's leaders that he would like Opus Dei, which has so far kept out of Communist-governed countries, to become active in his homeland, Poland.

Whatever larger role the Vatican might be considering for Opus Dei, the immediate task of the Vatican is to re-establish its authority over the Society of Jesus by tightening control over its members. Just how far the pope is prepared to go to enforce his will remains to be seen.



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Box 1699, Friedrichstr. 15,6000 Frankfurt/M., W. Germany.

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Page 9 Thursday, February 18, 1982 \*\*

### Japan Faces Stiffer French Trade Curbs

New Limits Are Called 'Psychological' Move

PARIS - France has set new trade restrictions ou Japanese tele-vision sets and motorbikes as a warning that current talks on im-

proving bilateral trade relations must not fail, Foreign Trade Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The moves are of limited economic importance but are meant to have a psychological impact," the officials said. France is not considering any further trade mea-sures and hopes that current talks between French and Japanese businessmen and representations by the EEC will improve the posi-tion, they added.

The officials said the import quota this year for Japanese color televisions will be lowered to 84,000 from 88,000 units in 1981. A system of technical visas has also been introduced for imports of Japanese motorcycles with engines under 50 cubic centimetres, but the officials said this will only increase surveillance by the French

customs and cannot restrict trade. President François Mitterrand is planning to pay the first official visit by a French president to To-kyo in April and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert will visit Japan in the middle of March to

prepare the trip.
France's chief protectionist measure against Japan is the unofficial restriction on car imports limiting them to not more than 3 percent of

total sales in the French market. The French car importers' association said Wednesday that Japaoese share of the French market fell fractionally to 2,55 percent last year from 2.93 percent in 1980.

Overall foreign cars increased their share of the French market to 28.15 percent in 1981, from 23.10 percent in 1980.

Last December, foreign cars took 31 percent of the market, afpercent in December, 1980, the second highest percentage after July last year when it rose to 35.6 percent.

The association said Volkswagen maintained its place at the head of foreign car exporters to France, raising sales last year to 122,000 from 93,200 in 1980, while the Ford group moved into second place ahead of Fiat. Ford sold 101,500 cars last year against 68,450 the year before. Fiat's sales rose to 82,600 from 68,700.

#### Tokyo Share Prices Fall

TOKYO (Reuters) - Blue chips led share prices sharply lower with sentiment dampened by fears of EEC restrictions on Japanese trade and signs of higher U.S. interest rates, dealers said Wednesday.
The market average lost 49.53 to

close at 7,644.39 on light volume of 180 million shares. The Tokyo Stock Exchange.

meanwhile, announced the eight Japanese stock exchanges will case margin trading curbs by cutting the deposit requirement to 30 percent from 40 percent Thursday. The cut to the lowest legal limit has been made because of the fall

in the outstanding balance of mar-gin positions to 1.611 trillion yen (\$6.6 billion) at the end of last week at the major exchanges from peak of 1.9 trillion yen on Nov.

## **Deficit in Trade** With Soviet Union

1. 1. Se 55

1.00

grania.

BONN — West German trade with the Soviet Union in 1981 moved to a record deficit of 1.6 billion Deustche marks from a surplus 434 million DM the previous year, federal statistics office fig-ures showed Wednesday.

Overall trade with Comecon, excluding East Germany, showed a 300-million-DM deficit in 1981 after a 1980 surrhus of 1.5 billion DM, giving the first shortfall for 16 years.

The trade surplus with Poland declined to 31 million DM in 1981 from 165 million DM in 1980.

lo a report from Munich, the IFO economic research institute said that West German manufacturing industry has become more optimistic about business prospects but remains cautions about the outlook for production.

Its latest survey of firms showed manufacturing plants operated et a seasonally adjusted 79.3 percent of capacity in December, up from 78.3 percent in the September poil. It is the first rise in capacity usage since the beginning of 1980.

1FO said the improvement stemmed mainly from rising demand, above all from abroad, and at end of last year industry had sufficient orders to provide work

for 2.9 months, up from 2.8 months in first half 1981.
Experience indicated the improvement was likely to continue in coming months, though the plans and expectations of firms still showed a certain scepticism,

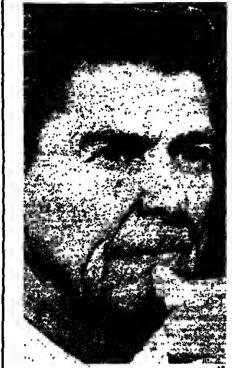
#### Belgian Jobless at Record

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Belgian unemployment, already the worst in the EEC, hit a record 10.9 percent of the workforce in the first half of February, the Labor Office announced Wednesday. A year ago. the figure was 9.2 percent.

## The White House and the Fed Reagan Meets Volcker, but Few Details Emerge

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, met Monday to discuss monetary and budget policy, administration



President Reagan

EEC Investigates British Auto Sales Practices

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission is investigating the sales practices of British car companies following complaints from consumers of much higher prices than in the rest of the community, officials said

EEC officials have visited offices of British car manufacturer BL in

London and Birmingham as part of a wider-ranging investigation into the way in which U.K. car prices are set.

Consumer organizations have complained that car purchasers can buy

vehicles much more cheaply on the Continent, importing them into Britain, than they can from U.K. showrooms. Commission sources said EEC

officials were studying BL documents as part of an analysis of the U.K. motor trade's sales practices to determine whether EEC trade rules were

officials confirmed Tuesday. No details of the conversation were made public.

"It was a good meeting," said one admin-istration official who asked out to be named. The official said that the meeting covered a range of economic issues, including mone-tary policy and budget deficits. But, the official said, the main reason for the session was to reinforce the two men's "personal rela-tionship." They last met in December.

The meeting comes after recent tension between the Fed and the administration, highlighted by the administration's contention that the Fed's erratic management of the money supply was pushing up interest rates and Mr. Volcker's response that it is the threat of large budget deficits that is af-

dinate economic policy, and some Demo-crats suggested that the Fed and the admin-istration work openly to mesh their policies. Economists outside the government say that the Fed and the administration are on e collision course because the tight monetary policy promised by the Fed will not allow for the relatively strong economic growth the president has forecast will begin by the sec-

ond half of this year.

Mr. Volcker in an interview Sunday said that he did not think the economy would come "roaring" back, as Treasury Secretary Donald T, Regan predicted recently. In testimony last week before Congress, the Fed chairman also said be would not count on the administration's forecast of relatively

strong economic growth for 1983. In an apparent effort to relax tension, White House officials would not comment on the record on the meeting.

In the last week, Mr. Volcker seemed to

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Fraser Says UAW Facing



Paul A. Volcker

reduce some of the friction when he announced that the Fed would allow the basic money supply, M-1, to grow at a rate in the upper half of its 2.5-to-5.5 percent target range for the year. The administration had said it wanted growth in the upper range.

Mr. Volcker also has tried to evoid criticisizing the administration's 1983 budget. At the same time, the chairman has strongly suggested that the Congress try to reduce the 1984 deficit, which the chairman said would make the outlook for the economy "safer,"

concessions to auto price cuts, a

40,000, or more than one-third of

eliminate the annual 3-percent sal-ary increase and six days a year of

paid personal holiday and would freeze cost-of-living adjustments

"There's no question that devel-opments have pot GM in a diffi-cult position," said Maryann

Keller, a vice president of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins Inc. If

close plants, now that their work-

ers have abandoned them, that po-

tentially becomes a battleground

Mr. Fraser said the agreement

beginning of bargaining in

Raymood Majerus, head of the

UAW's American Motors unit,

said Tuesday that staff members

had completed "fact finding" on

that company's proposal that 15,000 blue-collar workers defer 10

percent of the pay increases sched-

uled under the current cootract, which extends until Sept. 17, 1983.

for nine mooths.

this fall.

mid-July.

principle Ford has not accepted.

Tough Choices Over GM

By John Holusha New York Times Service DETROIT — The United Auto-

mobile Workers union will probably face e choice of accepting a

sharp rollback of wages and bene-fits at General Motors this fall or

calling a strike from a weak posi-

tion, Douglas A. Fraser, the union

Addressing members of the un-

ion's skilled trades conference on collective bargaining, Mr. Fraser said the collapse of negotiations last mouth with GM would leave

the union in a difficult tactical po-

sition when the current contract expires Sept. 14. He said the situa-tion might be similar to that of

1958, when the union was forced

to work several months without e

contract after it could not come to

If the same scenario took place

now, be said, the company might

benefits, which it did not do in the

past. "They could lay down the

economics we'd have to work un-

Deep Opposition

and-file opposition to making any concessions to GM, even if they were passed to consumers in the

form of lower prices, as the compa-

the tentative agreement Saturday on concessions at Ford means that

GM will have the industry's high-

est wage rates.

GM is expected to demand roll-

backs in wages and benefits of at least the same magnitude. Also, the company has moved aggressively since the breakdown of the

talks to close plants not needed be-

cause of the current slow rate of sales. It has said it would perma-

nently close a parts plant in Euclid. Ohio, and two California as-

sembly plants for an indefinite pe-riod and would eliminate a shift in

The proposed agreement at Ford is not directly comparable to

the tentative discussions that took

place at GM, since those talks cen-

tered on linking wage and benefit

He said there was intense rank-

noose reductions in wages and

president, said Tuesday.

terms with the company.

der or go out on strike."

ny proposed.

GM department.

Pontiac, Mich.

## U.S. Output in Steep 3% Fall

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Production
in U.S. factories and mines fell 3 percent in January, the sharpest decline since the spring of 1980 and an indication the recession worsening last month, the Federal Reserve reported Wednes-

day.

Budget Director David A.

Stockman, meanwhile, suggested that Congress consider advancing the income tax cut scheduled for July to April as a way of spurring the economy. But he told the House Budget Committee that legislators might not be able to act quickly enough to have the cut take effect much before July.

The Fed said that the drop in national output in January was the largest of six consecutive monthly declines, and industrial production stood at one percentage point be-low the lowest level of the 1980 recession. Output has fallen 9.6 per-cent since last July, the Fed said.

The new decrease reflected "continued ecocomic weakness as well as sharply curtailed work schedules resulting from the severe January weather," the Fed said.

"Declines in January were again

widespread, with the largest drops occurring in the production of autos, construction supplies and do-rable and non-durable goods mate-

rials," it said.
In related news on the economy. the Commerce Department reported that housing starts fell 0.6 percent in January to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 894,000 units after rising by a revised 4.5 percent in December. Initially, the department reported that December starts rose 13.3 percent. Last month's decline left starts 43.6-percent below the year-earlier level.

#### White House Optimistic

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said there was little doubt that the output picture was weak but the administration still be-At GM about 140,000 of 330,000 production workers have been laid off indefinitely. About lieved there would be an economic Ford's 105,000 production work-ers, are on indefinite layoff. The tentative contract at Ford would

recovery in the second half.

In his testimony, Mr. Stockman also blamed high projected budget deficits on tight money growth and the recession and said it will take time for interest rates to come

"It now appears that interest rate premiums will remain sticky during the transition to lower in-

#### World Bank Ratio For Lending to the Ford egreement is ratified, they become the high-cost pro-ducer in the industry. And if they Stay, Clausen Says

WASHINGTON — The World Bank will not change its one-toone gearing ratio that prohibits it with Ford would probably not re-sult in talks at GM until the norfrom lending more than it has in capital and reserves, bank president A.W. Clausen said Wednes-

> There have been suggestions recently that the bank change its policy so that it could lend more, particularly to the poorest countries.

But Mr. Clausen said, "We do not believe a change in the gearing ratio is warranted." He made the remarks in a speech for delivery to a private luncheoo meeting of the executive council of foreign diplomats at the State Department.

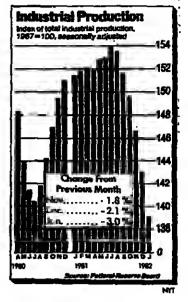
flation," Mr. Stockman told the committee.

He said, "while progress in re-

ducing interest rates can be expected, it will take time to restore longterm financial confidence, refinance short-term business and household liabilities, and to bring credit demands, including government demands, and [money] availability into balance."

The new Fed report said January was another bad month for the troubled auto industry. "Auto as-semblies, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.6 million units the lowest rate in more than two decades — were about 22-percent below the December rate," the report said.

As usual in recent months, the only major category that did not show a decline in January was defense and space equipment pro-duction. Defense output rose very



## Prime Raised to 17%; N.Y. Prices Edge Down

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stock prices on
Wall Street closed lower Wednesday, succumbing to the combined pressures of a rise in the prime rate to 17 percent, a drop in U.S. hous-ing starts and lower U.S. industrial

output.
The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range all day before finishing down 3.71 points at 827.63, its lowest close since Sep 25, 1981, when it hit its 1981 low of 824.01. Declines led advances by a narrow margin and volume totalled 48 million shares, compared with 48.88 million Tues-

Analysts noted the market has been hovering around the 830 level for oearly weeks and appears to be resisting a drop below 824. They said this could be a signal that it

has reached an oversold condition. The rise in the prime rate, led by Chase Manhattan, brought it to the highest level since Nov. 9. It was the second increase this

The prime hike was a response to an increase in the federal funds rate banks charge one another for

Wednesday before dropping back

to 16 percent.

David M. Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said the move is in direct response to "aggressive" tightening on bank reserves by the Federal Reserve in late January and early February to combat an unexpected surge in the growth of the money supply.

The Commerce Department re-

ported that housing starts fell 0.6 percent last month to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 894,000 af-ter rising by a revised 4.5 percent in December to 899,000.

Initially the department said starts rose 13.3 percent in Decem-ber to an annual rate of 978,000. Last month's decline left starts 43.6 percent below the year-earlier

Meanwhile, the Fed reported January industrial production fell 3 percent, matching an adjusted 3 percent slide in May 1980, the worst decrease since a 3.4 percent drop in January 1975.

In New York currency trading. the dollar showed strength near the end of the day. It was quoted rate banks charge one another for overnight loans, which bad climbed to 16% percent early day's close of 2.3867.

#### **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 17, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

|             | \$       |          | DML     | F.F.    | It.L.    | Gid.     | B.F.     | 5.F.      | D,K     |  |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|--|
| Amsterdon   | 2.616    | 4.812    | 109,595 | 43,155  | 0.2056   | _        | 6.427    | 137.325 * | 33,435  |  |
| Brusself (e | 40.65    | 74.825   | 17,0445 | 6.7978  | 3.1948 * | 15.565   | _        | 21,3405   | 5.2035  |  |
| Fronkturi   | 2,365    | 4.392    |         | 37.38   | 1.875 x  | 91.24    | 5.87     | 125.35    | 30.53   |  |
| Landon (b)  | 1,8358   | _        | 4,4015  | 11,1773 | 2,340,95 | 4817     | 74.61    | 3.5173    | 14.3578 |  |
| Milan       | 1,273.00 | 2,341,20 | 533.56  | 210.10  |          | 486.86   | 31.295   | 668.69    | 16284   |  |
| New York    |          | 1.8765   | DA173   | 0.7442  | £8783 €  | 0.3807   | 0.0244   | 0.5233    | 0.1223  |  |
| Ports       | 6.0635   | 11.15    | 253.96  |         | 4.76 x   | 231.71   | 14.906-  | 318.20 *  | 77.53*  |  |
| Zorich      | 1.9057   | 3.5046   | 79.805  | 31,42   | 0.1496   | 72.775 * | 4.6634 * |           | 24,345  |  |
| 1 ECU       | 1.0268   | 0.556    | 2.4509  | 6.2223  | 1,300.11 | 2,6855   | 41.759   | 1.956     | 6.0264  |  |
| SDR         | 1_1273   | 0.6132   | 2.6708  | 68351   | 1,435.85 | 2,9489   | 45.5767  | 3,1450    | 8.6141  |  |
|             |          |          | , D     | ollar V | alues    |          |          |           |         |  |
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Equiv. U.S.5
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1,127 Greek drucking 51,40
1,1471 Hosp Rong 5 5,513
1,1273 Irish £ 0,867 £ Sterling: Lebh £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

#### "They told Owen and myself, "Whatever we do, you probably can't get it ratified anyway," Mr. Fraser said. Owen Bieber is the UAW vice president who heads its **Economy Report** Suggests Output Many members of the financial community are predicting a strike at GM this fall, particularly since **Falling in USSR**

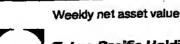
indicators failed to appear Wednesday in a report on the Soviet economy in January, leading Western analysts to speculate that overall industrial output may have

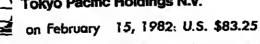
ission strongly suggested that out-put and productivity had failed to increase over January last year, or had fallen.

# MOSCOW - Two key economic

declined

A monthly report on industrial production in the weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta omitted all comparisons with the results for January, 1981. Nor did it give figures for growth of industrial output and labor productivity, though they are normally published regularly. Western analysts said their om-





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Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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The many friends we have made during the tirst decade of our existence represent to us a reward for our efforts in channelling resources with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people. In the years to come, we look forward to continuing along the same path working side by side with them to achieve our



## Japanese Banks Warned About Dividend Increases TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry has told Japanese banks to be cautious if they decide to raise dividend payment rates under the ministry's relaxed payout guidelines issued last June, ministry officials

The ministry specifically warned banks against selling any portfolio holdings of securities to raise funds for increasing dividends. Since 1978 most Japanese banks have been paying a 10-percent dividend on their 50 yeu nominal shares under old guidelines, but now some are reported to be planning higher payments under the new guidelines, which set a 15-percent ceiling.

#### W. Germany Approves Aid for Steel Company

BONN - The West German Cabinet decided to make a grant of 48.8 million Deutsche marks of repayable aid immediately available to the Arbed steel subsidiary Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach, chief Cabinet

spokesman Kurt Becker said Wednesday. The emergency aid, intended to improve the company's liquidity, was originally scheduled to be made available from December 1982. The Saarland-based Röchling-Burbach is a subsidiary of Arbed of Luxem-

Mr. Becker said the Cabinet agreed to underwrite a further 105 million DM marks of credit available to Röchling-Burbach, providing the Saarland authorities put up equal guarantees.

#### CBS, Fox Plan Joint Cable TV Venture

NEW YORK - CBS said Wednesday it tentatively agreed to Fox a W. Germany Posts joint cable television venture with Twentieth Century-Fox Film. CBS said the two companies will be equal partners in the venture which plans operations in cable television services and creation, marketing and distribution of products for the home video business. CBS said it will take about 30 days to finalize the agreement. It said neither company will release further details until then.

CBS said CBS Cable, the cultural program service for basic cable it started in October, will be among the venture's operations. It said the venture is also expected to create and distribute home video products for all commercially feasible home video systems and will manufacture vi-

#### Peugeot 1981 Losses Could Outstrip Forecast

PARIS - Peugeot's consolidated net loss for 1981 could be greater than the 1.5 billion francs (\$247 million) forecast by the company last October and could reach 1.8 billion francs, informed sources said. Last week chairman of the subsidiary Automobiles Peugeot, Jean Boillot, said the consolidated 1981 net loss was likely to be around 1.3 billion francs but Pengeot on Wednesday said the remarks only applied to the Pengeot subsidiary's consolidated figures.

#### U.S. Specialty Steel Firms Ask Duty on Spain

WASHINGTON - Eight U.S. specialty steel companies said Wednes-

day they filed a countervailing duty petition with the Commerce Department on imports of stainless steel products from Spain.

Adolph Lena, chairman of Al Tech Specialty Steel said subsidies by the Spanish government amount to about \$220 per metric ton of stainless steel ingots. He said in a statement that the figure is "substantially higher" for bar and rod products because of the higher costs inherent in

their production. Because of export subsidies under a rebate system as well as large operating capital and low-interest loans. Spanish steel producers are selling stainless bar and rod products in the United States for 30 percent or more under domestie prices, the U.S. companies said.

#### Canada Accused By U.S. on Trade

GENEVA — The United States formally accused Canada Wednesday before the international forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of transgressing international fair trade rules by imposing special cooditions on foreign investors.
U.S. and Canadian trade and le-

gal experts discussed the longsimmering dispute for three hours. Talks will continue directly between the two countries, but if they remain unable to settle it between themselves a GATT panel of experts will give an advisory ruling on whether the Canadian measures cootravene GATT rules.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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971.31 \$1.90 1.200 \$1.84 \$2.00 \$1.40 \$1.40 \$1.40 \$1.20 \$1.40 \$1.20

## **COMPANY** REPORTS

evenue and profits, in millions, are in loca currencies unless otherwise indicated Britain Canada Pioneer Electronic **United States** Aetna Life & Casualty 1981 1,550 146.5 1,52 Profits .... 1981 13.530 497.1 631 Year Year Year 2710. 115.4 3.25

4th Que 1,390. 88,70 0.48 1911 5,400. 467.6 2.51 Per Share Year

New York Times 4th Qu Per Share 1961 1,270. 26.9 0.72

1986 4,840. 400.7 2,17

4th Quar

## Wall Street Brokers Cashing In On Booming Singapore Market

By Colin Campbell New York Times Service NEW YORK - Wall Street already well entrenched in

Hong Kong, is establishing a permanent presence in Singa-In quick succession, five brokerage houses — Dean Witter Reynolds, Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, Drexel Burnham Lam-

bert, Shearson Loeb Rhoades and an affiliate of First Boston - have opened offices. And Merrill Lynch Interna-tional, which has been operating in Singapore for a decade, has decided to almost double

its office space.

The reason for all the interest over the last two years is that Singapore like Hong Kong has developed a booming trade in stocks, bonds, commodities, certificates of deposit and other

Alexander C. Schwartz, a nior vice president of Bache said Singapore might become a more widely accessible source of the "Asian dollars" that are said to be building up through out the Pacific basin.

"We expect our Singapore business to keep developing," said Frederick J. Sears, an execLynch. The company's primary business there is selling U.S. securities, he said.

Bache does more business in commodities than securities, according to Mr. Schwartz.

Like the Races

"It's as close to going to the horse races as you can get," he replied when asked about one of Singapore's liveliest markets
— commodity futures.

Among buyers of securities he said, institutions are "very conservative," favoring bonds, while individuals are "highly speculative," favoring stocks that lack blue-chip status. "A nice market in options has also developed," he said.

In Singapore, analysts said, capital comes ultimately from the continuing rapid economic development of Southeast Asia — including Singapore itself, with its vigorous shipping manufacturing and oil refining, as well as Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia Indonesia and Thailand. sia, Indonesia and Thailand.

The analysts said that oil exploration in the region could re-Although Tokyo has large pools of capital, it is considered a difficult place for U.S. brokers to compete because of re-strictions placed on them by the Finance Ministry.

One broker said, however, that some highly speculative Japanese investments are avail-

able in Hong Kong and Singa-pore, thus avoiding Japan's strict currency rules. Mr. Schwartz said Bache hoped to move beyond trading in futures and securities and into raising money for U.S. borrowers in the Asia dollar market. That market, he said, "has mostly been used by Far Eastern governments and

quasi-government bodies."

Donald J. Bruckman, presideat of Dean Witter Reynolds International, said Wall Street's presence in Singapore is in its infancy. He added that Dean Witter was making a profit from its Singapore office, and several of his U.S. competitors said the same of theirs.

The competition is stiff, by all accounts. The British compete with us, certainly in commodities." Mr. Schwartz said.

Mr. Bruckman predicted that most major Wall Street broker-age houses would eventually set up Singapore branches.

#### U.S. Panel Agrees to Index Future Trading

By Kenneth B. Noble New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has opened the way for a broad expansion of futures trading based on stock market indexes by approving a proposal by the Kan-sas City Board of Trade to deal in

The futures trading in Kansas City, Mo., will be based on the Value Line Average Stock Index of nearly 1,700 issues, most of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. A futures contract based on the index would, in effect, give the purchaser an interest in stocks represented by that in-

Also pending before the commission are plans by the Chicago Board of Trade, the Commodity Exchange Inc., the New York Fu-tures Exchange and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to offer their own versions of stock index fu-tures. Philip McBride Johnson, chairman of the commission, said that the agency had not yet decid-ed when to consider those addi-

In addition to futures trades in stock market indexes, several pro-posals are before the Securities and Exchange Commission for op-tions based on a stock index. An options contract on a stock index would allow a purchaser to specu-late on the level of the index over a

set period of time. The value of

such an options contract would

rise or fall as the index fluctuated. A futures contract on an index would be similar. Unlike an op-tion, however, where the downside risk is only the cost of the option, the holder of a futures contract would be obligated to make good losses in the portion of the stock market represented by the the Val-ue Line Index. Such losses could be substantial.

Sole Disseuter

Tuesday's decision, approved by a 4-to-1 vote, is the first in what is expected to be a host of new in-vestment vehicles following a decision in December by the CFTC and the SEC to resolve their longading jurisdictional disputes over futures and options on fmancial instruments.

The sole dissenting commission-

er Tuesday, James M. Stone, said in an interview that he objected to the lack of protections for con-

"We don't have a requirement for the training of salesmen, for self-regulatory oversight of retail-ing, for suitability rules which govern what a salesman can urge upon a customer or rules on insider trading," Mr. Stone said.

"There's doubt whether the Federal Reserve can set margin re-quirements," he added. "With all of those protections absent, I am concerned that this vehicle could undermine the securities system of protections, which does include those ingredients, and which I think has worked well for over 50

He said that he was also concerned that such contracts would have an adverse impact on "capital

"If this contract draws from the me audience as might otherwise invest in the stock market or directly in corporate ventures, there could be a loss of funds in those markets," Mr. Stone stated.

Quotetions in Committee funds, All contra contra unless morised &

tional requests.

**Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, Feb. 16, 1982

**Montreal Stocks** Closing Prices, Feb. 16, 1982

Canadian Indexes

# A bird's eye view of London

Corporation (ABC) opened a branch US\$4.5 billion and with a capital of at 6-8 Bishopsgate, London.

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Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

245 Park Avenue, New York, NY. 10167. Telephone. (212) 370 0919/20. Telex: 427531 ABCNY. Continental European Representative Office: Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7HJ. Telephooe: 01-606 5461. Telex: 8956601-2 ABC-G.

The illustration is of the eye of a Peregrine Falcon, prized by falconers in the Middle East for its speed and tenacity.

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## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1982

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\*Short 1,605 581 724 1,108 1,428

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages Low 822.08 344.58 104.26 324.10 Closs 827.43 344.85 105.07 324.20 Close 47.44 699 19.43 695 22.09 471 1,845 19 ## 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | NYSE Index 10.25 15.15 Close 36% 36% 32% 17% 8% 5 8% 16% 1872 12% AMEX Stock Index 姚 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages 4 .80 .92 2.10 .80 5 .20

### Prices Feb. 17

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. SOTWEI

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**New York Futures** 

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#### U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

+.10 +.07 -.05 +.18

|   | Chicago Futures  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|   | Feb. 17, 1982  | Oct<br>Dec<br>Feb   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|   | \$000 ho minimum; dollars per brithal Mar  | Prev  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|   | Prev. soles 34.74.<br>Prev. soles 34.74.<br>Prev. soles 34.74.   | May   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | SOYBEAN MEAL   | Prev  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | SOTREAM MEAL TREAD 185.00 185.00 184.40 —.70 185.00 185.00 184.40 —.70 Morr 187.00 185.00 185.00 184.40 —.70 Morr 187.00 185.00 185.00 184.50  | FRES  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | July 19130 19130 19730 19730 -20<br>Aug 19240 19240 79130 19230 +30<br>Sep 19130 19430 19130 19430 +30<br>Oct 19400 19430 19230 19239 +100<br>Dec 19500 19730 1930 19730 +100<br>Jon 19400 1930 19400 19730 +140   | FRES<br>SAAPS<br>Feb<br>Apr                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Oct 194.00 195.50 192.00 195.50 +1.00<br>Dec 195.00 197.00 195.00 197.00 +.00  | Jun   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Jon 194,00 198,50 196,00 196,20 +1,40 Prev, soies 12,315. Prev day's spen int 41,117, up 220.  | Jun<br>Jul<br>Aug<br>Prav,<br>Prav                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|   | Joh 21,75 21,75 21,86 31,60 -22<br>Mar 22,30 22,31 22,20 22,31 -30<br>Prev. soles 13,485   | Mor<br>May<br>Priv.                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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**European Gold Markets** 

Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

1. Qual du Mont-Bianc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 92 51 - Telex 28 305

13.97 13.08 13.98 14.00 14.05 14.08 14.15 14.16 14.33 14.35 13.7% 13.82 13.89 13.97 14.12 14.61 14.65 1275 1276 1285 1276 1472 14.86 14.90 14.45 14.90 14.90 14.90 1930 7978 2002 2040 2060 2115 London Metals Market (Figures in starting per metric ton) (Silver in pence per trov ounce) 844.50 845.00 847.00 864.00 871.00 870.00 87 **London Commodities** Valeurs White Weld S.A

Paris Commodities

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Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

### Indonesia Blocks Tin Cartel Plan

Reners

JAKARTA — Malaysia's plan to organize a tin producers' organization suffered a setback Wednesday when Indonesia showed a marked lack of enthusiasm for the idea and said it would not can tin exports to back higher prices.

back higher prices.

Mining and Energy Minister Subroto said after talks with Malaysin's Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong Khee Seong that Indonesia still believed in a strong pact involving consumers and producers and was pinning its hopes on ratification of the sixth International Time tional Tin Agreement, providing for buffer stocks and floor prices, and due to take effect in July if there are enough signers.

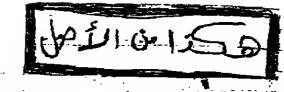


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**Sheraton Hotels** Worldwide (S) Or Gate your local Sherators Reserve Or your travel agent



## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 17

**Eurocurrency Interest Rates** 



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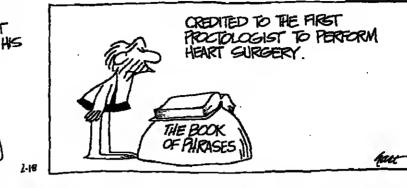
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#### WHAT I WORRY ABOUT ARE... SNOWSTORMS THE SNOWFLAKES DON'T BOTHER ARE QUITE PRETTY ME TOO MUCH 0 0 00







THE BOOK

OF PHRASES!





\_BLIND LANDINGS!







NOBODY REMEMBERED

LT. FUZZ'S BIRTHDAY

SO HE'S HAVING A

PARTY FOR

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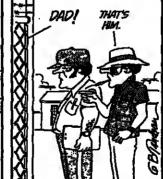














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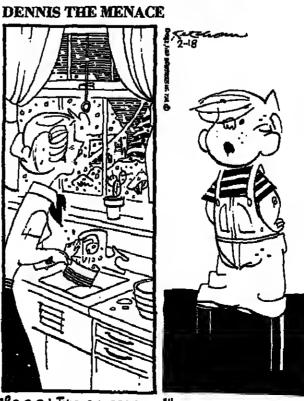
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print answer here:

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IN POETRY.

(Answers tomorrow) Jumbles: PLAIT SAVOR MODEST CHORUS Answer: Pulled some strings in heaven-HARPISTS

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HOW COME YOU NEVER EVER SAY IT'S A GOOD DAY FOR CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES ?"

#### **BOOKS**

WATER MUSIC By T. Coraghessan Boyle. 437 pp. \$15.95. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106 Reviewed by Jay Tolson

MUNGO PARK was a real flesh-man mad about Africa. He made two bold treks into the heart of the dark continent, the first, in 1796, to find the Niger River and determine whether it flowed eastward — it did - and the second, almost 10 years later, to find out whether the same river simply pizzled out somewhere in the Sahara or twisted south and de-bouched in the Sea of Guinea. Park was banking on the latter. Between these two adventures, Park wrote a book, married a Scottish lass, fathered four bairns, established a rural medical practice, and pined for excitement and his beloved Africa.

T. Coraghessan Boyle has taken the skeleton of Park's story and shaped it into a sprawling picaresque novel. In it he has added, as a sort of contrapuntal element, the life of a totally fictive character, one Ned Rise. A denizen of London's squalid, gin-sodden underside, Rise repeatedly cons, pimps and befriends his way out of wretched straits only to be hurled back down, time after relentless time. But the worst turn of Fortune's wheel is that which brings Rise into association with Park just in time for the ill-fated second expedition.

#### Memorable Faces

"Water Music" is as densely populated as a Victorian novel, and there are several memorable faces in the crowded field of supporting charac-ters: Ailie Alexander, fiancee and eventual wife to Park, explorer in her own right of teeming microscopic worlds; Johnson, Park's guide, a former slave in the American colonies, an avid reader of Shakespeare, Dryden, and Pope; Georgie Glegg, Ailie's luckless suitor, destined to live in the shadow of the great explorer. All these characters, major and minor, are creatures of obsession, driven to absurd and dangerous lengths by a single governing passion: "What kind of man was he, Mungo Park? . . . . To desert a wife and four children? To lead thirty-six men to their deaths and blow a cringing old Negro to King-dom Come? . . . What had he come to? The answer was something he didn't want to face. Now now, not ever.

With so many people, a Int can hap-pen. A lot does. Boyle is delightfully shameless in his exploitation of melodramatics in his explanation of inco-dramatic devices—cliff-hangers (Will Mungo be skewered by ravening Moors?), coincidences (What will happen with a certain dueling pistol?), and miraculous resurrections. He pulls his most implausible inventions with wit, a perfect sense of timing, and his considerable linguistic gifts. He treasures the apt word, the earthy Anglo-Saxonism or the precise Latinate term, and his ear for cockney, brogue, pidgin English and other di-alects is sure. If this is the historical novel and the Victorian novel transformed into comic book fiction, it is High Comic Book Fiction, in the manner of John Barth's "The Sot-Weed Factor," it also aspires to inclusion in a literary tradition that begins with Cervantes' "Don Quixnte," a tradition that subverts the established literary conventions (e.g. the knight hero and his quest) in order to mock or demystify a culture's cherished illusions (chivalry, for example).

"Water Music," in other words, is ambitious. It takes on nothing less than the made reasonableness of the 18th century. And to the extent that we are heirs to, and products of, that marvelous Age of Reason, "Water Music" is about the ways in which we attempt to explain, justify, or ennoble our motives and actions, even when --particularly when ---- they are illogical, ignoble, or simply selfish. What better



expression of this civilized folly the Europe's scheme to plunder the newly "discovered" world under the nobles of pretenses, a project in which Park's

expeditors played no little part.
But "Water Music" is no anti-imperialist tract. Boyle is more concerned with dark, unexpected, and often ab-surd turns of human behavior than with broad historical polemic. Thus we are treated to the absurd discrepancy between Park's raw experience and his efforts to communicate it to his fellow countrymen, as when he re-cords his bewildering reception at the court of Mansong, king of Bambarrat "After thanking me profusely, Man-song made me a munificent present in return, with his heartfelt hope that it would aid me in my quest for knowledge." That, as Mungo's guide, Johnson, puts it, is "the purest of bull-..." They had been lucky to get out alive. But Mungo knows what will sell back in London.

#### Frantic, Manie Energy

That London — the London depicted most vividly by Hogarth — serves as the setting for a good part of the novel. And Boyle evokes its extremes, from the foppishness of "Beau" Brummel society to the sordid spectacle of public hangings. This is a baroque world. And the baroque play of this novel, accompanying the action whether it unfolds in London. Scotwhether it unfolds in London, Scotland, or Africa. Frantic, manic energy just straining to break through the polite, civilized forms — that is the atmosphere that Boyle works so dili-

gently to create and sustain.

To bring all this off is a considerable aesthetic achievement, and Boyle clearly deserves the praise heaped upon him by William Gass and other practitioners of what some call the new fiction." The "new fiction," if anyone has managed not to hear, is anti-mimetic, self-referential and highly "textured" prose which es-chews the conventions of realism and finds considerable support among academics, particularly those versed in semiotics and other forms of critical theory. Not everyone is so enthusi-astic about it, however, Gore Vidal dismissed it all as puerile, inbred junk, speciously justified by reams of theoretical nonsense. If these literary ostriches --- writers such as Barth, Coover, Pynchon, and Gass -- would only take their heads out of the theoretical sand, he argued, they might be able to produce sturdier, more Stendhalian prose.

One does not have to be fully of Vidal's party to be swayed by certain points of his criticism. One may even prefer the fiction of a William Gass or Gilbert Sorrentino to that of Vidal and still find much that rings true in Vidal's argument. This is not odd, re-ally: Vidal is simply a better critic than maker. The weakness Vidal touches upon is

a certain fundamental emptiness in much of the "new fiction." As much as we might be impressed by verbal virtuosity, we too often go away from these books feeling undernourished. I, for one, find Boyle's vision of man, like that of Barth, Gass, et al., uniformly, predictably, even fashionably bleak. The point he relentlessly presses is that man is a foolish creature and that everything ends with death, though some survive longer than others. Now this might be true than others. Now this might be true—
and certain writers might be able to
develop it convincingly as something
deeply felt and experienced—but
with too many of these "new hotinners" it seems to be a theme of
convenience. While great energy is invested in verbal wizardry, in that allimportant Flanbertian surface, too littie is put into investigating much liss
mining the rich lode of human possimining, the rich lode of human possi-bility. The irony, of course, is that our "new fiction" ends up as mannered and conventional as the bourgeois co-alism it purports to surpass.

I mention all this not to disauss Boyle as a party back. Boyle is a witter of considerable talent, a finished craftsman. But I would like to see than push beyond this game of pure craft into a more difficult realm, where perience, understanding, and vision must serve in the shaping of something new.

Jay Tolson, associate editor of The Wilson Quarterly, wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

#### BRIDGE.

A MONG the various forms of de-ception available at the bridge table is one that used to be called "the old Army game." The declarer boldly leads a weak suit in the hope that the defenders will be dissuaded from leading it themselves.

In favorable circumstances this strategy can succeed against players of world class. In the 1981 World Team Championship in Port Chester, N.Y., it was brought off by Eduardo Scanavino of Argentina. He was sitting South on the deal shown, and was playing against Pakistan, to whom his team eventually succumbed in the semifinal of the Bermuda Bowl play.

The auction began on standard lines, and halted in two no-trump. North should perhaps have continued with three hearts, suggesting a weak 6-4 hand, and a preference for three spades would have ended the auction in a safer part-score.

The heart ten was ducked around to the queen, and Scanavino did not fancy his chances. If he established spades, the defense would no doubt lead clubs and defeat him by at least one trick.

So he traded on the fact that be had bid his threadbare club suit and led one himself. East captured the king with the ace and - not unnaturally did not appreciate that South was open to the winds in that suit. He shifted to the diamond four. The jack won in dummy, and South played a diamond himself.

East ducked, the queen won and Scanavinn took his pitcher to the well once more by leading the club eight and discarding a spade from dummy. West won with the ten, and was unable to read the position. able to read the position. He conclud\_By Alan Truscott

ed that South had begun with Q-x-x-x-x of clubs, and that his partner had the A-J of spades.

So West shifted to a spade, hoping that his partner would win and lead a heart. The spade ten was played from dummy, and it did not matter what East did. South could, and did, make

five spade tricks, emerging with an overtrick in a "hopeless" contract.

In the replay, Pakistan reached four spades with the North-South cards but could not quite make it. Declarer managed to discard his club king on diamonds, but eventually lost two heart tricks, one spade and one dismond. Argentina gained 6 interna-tional match points on the transpotion, thanks to Scanavino's brilliant

deceptive effort. NORTH (D) **♣**K109765 ♥A874 ♣ĸ EAST WEST. **♦**Q84 **↓J2** ∇K1092 Q 53 O A 10842 **073** ♣J 1042 4 A Q 9 3 SOUTH **♣A3** ∆018 ♦KQ98 **48765** East and bidding:

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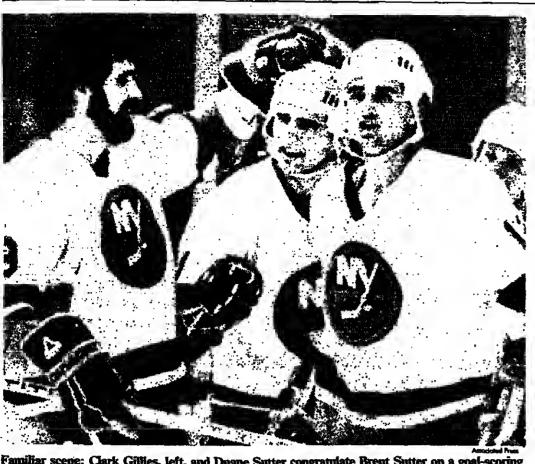
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Familiar scene: Clark Gillies, left, and Duane Sutter congratulate Brent Sutter on a goal-scoring effort. The linemates have racked up 21 points in the last two of the Islanders' 13 straight victories.

## Islanders Close In on NHL Mark With 13th Victory in Row

By Parton Keese New York Times Service

UNIONDALE, N.Y. - The New York Islanders defeated the Pittsburgh Penguins, 6-2, Tuesday night for their 13th consecutive victory, one short of the National Hockey League record.

The Penguins have been the losers four times in New York's string, which is surpassed only by the 1929-30 Boston Bruins' 14 straight triumphs. The Islanders can equal that mark Thursday night when they play the Flyers in Philadelphia\_

The triumph was also the Islanders' 11th straight at Nassau Coliseum, breaking a club record set in 1978-79.

Clark Gillies led the way with two goals, and linemates Brent and Duane Sutter each scored once. That trio, which tallied 11 points Sunday against the Whalers in Hartford, totaled 10 points Tues-

String Attached

Bryan Trottier scored his eighth goal in three games and Bob Nys-trom added the 200th of his Isander career. Bill Smith, who moved into sec

ond place on the NHL goaltenders' list with a 2.96 goals-against average, had a shutout until Greg Malone scored at 13:05; Mike Bullard added Pittsburgh's second goal with 55 seconds to play.

Since their streak began, the Islanders have outscored the opposition by 87-29. Their third periods have been devastating: 32 goals scored, against just four for the opposition.

Al Arbour, the conservative Islander coach, could not help adding to the superlatives being heaped on his club. "Yes, I have to say that we were

moving the puck very, very well," he said. "It was like we had a string attached to it. When we controlled the puck, we looked as good as any clob can look."

Most of the Islanders said they thought about the winning streak, but that it wasn't the most important thing in their lives. "We're aware of the it," said winger Nystrom. "But we'd rather

not talk about breaking the record.

"It's like talking to a goaltender about a possible shutout or to a forward about getting a hat trick."
"Our main goal is still to get first place overall," said Duane Sutter, who added a pair of assists to his 16th goal. "Winning every game makes it more fun, but you have to he contributing, and it

helps to be in on the scoring. The Islanders, with 82 points, have played three fewer games

chance to win a championship, and that means an awful lot. I'm working as hard as 1 can to con-

tribute. I'm not a one-on-one type

of the offense."

than Edmonton, which leads the league with 83 points.
Smith, who gained his eighth

consecutive victory in goal, was at his best when the Islanders occded a hot hand guarding the cage.

With the Penguins following a game plan that cut down the Islander scoring machine at first, they outshot the Islanders, 12-4, in the scoreless opening period.

Smith brought the crowd of 15,262 to its feet at the start of the second period when he stopped a Penguin two-man breakaway without an Islander defenseman in sight. George Ferguson broke in with Pat Price beside him, but they could not score.

The Difference

Shortly afterward, Trottier deflected Denis Potvin's shot past Dion for a power-play goal. Duane Sutter tallied on a give-and-go with Gillies at 4:54.

"That was the difference," said Coach Eddie Johnston of the Pen-

"We had a good first period but couldn't get anything ourselves. Then they get a power-play goal and another score a minute later, and it was all over. You don't give a Stanley Cup

champion a two-goal lead and ex-pect to catch up," said Johnston, a

former NHL goalie. "And you don't make a couple of mistakes against them like we did without

paying for them." lo their streak, the Islanders have beaten Washington, 7-6 and 5-2; the New York Rangers, 6-1; Minnesota 4-2; Detroit, 6-2; Buf-

falo, 7-3; Chicago, 8-2; Philadel-phia, 8-2 and Hartford, 9-1. The Islanders' four encounters with Pittsburgh have not been close — 6-1, 9-2, 6-3 and 6-2. "They are," Johnston observed Tuesday, "a cluh you want to stay

## 20/20, Bandages or No

(Columnist Murray is recovering from cataract surgery, his second such operation in recent years.)

By Jim Murray

· Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Well, 1 got up at nine again. Took the count on one knee.

My life is beginning to resemble Dempsey-Firpo. I'm getting to look like a chib fighter who has absorbed too many shots around the eyes, getting to be known as a guy who "can take it." I've had more things stuck in my eyes than Frit-

zie Zivie's last 12 opponents.

My right eye tried to get away
this time. Sick of looking at the Rams, 1 guess. The crowd was yelling, "Stop it!" but they patebed me up in the

corner again. Dr. Jungschaffer thinks I could even go the route. If I learn to keep my left up.
I'm not going to quit in my corner, but I don't think I'm going to

win this thing.
This is a tough guy I'm in with.
Ahead on all cards. And he hits —

low - after the bell. Even butts

A Few Changes

and gouges.

And you know how the crowd at And you know how the crowd at a fight will yell, "Get the other eye, Louie!" Well, this guy doesn't need any encouragement. This guy is what they call a "headhunter." I'm beginning to wish he'd go to the body.

Of course, my way of living is going to change. No more cliff-diving at Acapulco. My days on the high wire are over. No more climbing the Matterborn. Doo't look for me in the grid at Indianapolis. Skydiving is out. Also getting shot out of a cannon.

You know those sportswriters who like to tell you what it's like to get hit by Dempsey or tackled by Alex Karras or how it feels to face Nolan Ryan's fastball ou a cloudy

Well, a dictionary is all 1 can handle these days. Even some of those words tend to disappear like Hoyt Wilhelm knuckleballs.

But you know one of the worst things that happens to you when you're lying there with your eyes bandaged and you can't read or watch television?

Lies, Lies, Lies

The lies people tell you. Know what someone tried to put over on me? You won't believe but they tried to tell me that San Francisco won the Super Bowl. Can you believe that?

That's not a team, it's a cocktail party. You go to a game in Francisco and the day's only excitement is in the third quarter when the announcer says there'll be a cocktail party for the boosters at the Starlight Lounge — and half the stadium leaves. Sometimes the quarterback goes with them. Or

should. Anyway, those guys haven't had a team since Joe (the Jet) Perry, "Strike" Stryzkalski, Frankie Al-bert and Hugh McElhenny. They're spear-carriers in the NFL. right? The equivalent of a bye on your schedule. They got a quarter-back from Notre Dame and a coach from Stanford, if you can

believe that They should be playing Yalc. No, I'd have to have more than my eyes taped to swallow that one.

They might as well try to tell me the Chicago Rockets won. At that, they did the next best thing:

They told me the Cincinnati Bengals did. Believe that, and

you'll buy a watch from a stranger on a train Next, they tried to tell me the

Super Bowl was played in Pootiac, Mich. Do they think I just got off a tractor?

Pontiac's a swell place to be if yon're a carburetor.

Bowl in a place like Pontiac. The stadium's covered, but the state And nobody is dumb enough to

try to move 75,000 people from hotels in Detroit to Pontiac on a Sunday afternoon in January - I don't care how much advertising General Motors buys.

They're not kidding me. Super
Bowl XVI was played in Miami, as

usual, and Oakland and Dallas were the teams, as usual. They tried to tell me the No. 1

college football team in the country was Clemson. Clemsoo! Well, they did beat Wolford, at that. They tried to tell me golf pros are going to orange balls on the

Let me ask you something: Can you picture Ben Hogan using an orange ball? Hogan wasn't too crazy about pants with no cuffs on hem, either.

Well - Wouldn't It?

They claim a college football coach got a \$1.7-million contract. If you consider Texas A&M a college, that is. All I can say is, Knute Rockne had to teach chemistry on the side when he was coaching Notre Dame. Pop Warner sold Bibles

And anyway, if a real college had \$1.7 million to blow, it'd put it into cancer research or build a li-

Wouldn't it? Then they told me that Indianapolis had become a multiweek event, like the America's Cup, but that at last glance (which was De-cember) Bobby Unser seemed to have taken the lead from Mario Andretti by an injunction.

Their average speed now computes to about that of covered wagons. These would be the first Indy cars in history to be out of warranty before the race was over. Believer at Last

They finally went too far. They told me that, in the National Hockey League, a player refused to go out on the ice and get into a

And the the league punished the coach who ordered him to do so. "Wait a minute," I said. "What

was the punishment?"
"Six days," they told me,
"What did they do with the

player?" "Sent him to New Haven."

That was more like it. An NHL coach who likes to fight got "pun-ished" with six days, An NHL player who doesn't got a lifetime in the bush leagues. That, I'll believe.

### **NHL Standings**

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Tuesday's Results

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## After Loss of Dawkins, Bantom's Addition Is a Huge Plus for NBA 76ers

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Early in a Jan. 17 game against the New Jersey Nets, Darryl Dawkins of Philadelphia fractured his right shin. The
foers lost the game and the future
appeared bleak with the 6-foot114-inch, 260-pound center sidelined for 10 to 12 weeks.

Three days later, to replace Dawkins on the 12-man roster, the 76ers purchased Mike Bantom, a 6-9 forward, for \$100,000 from the financially strapped Indiana

> After Bantom's first nine games, of which the 76ers have won seven, his acquisition is being hailed as what could turn out to be the major transaction of the National Basketball Association season. The Pacers, on the other hand, are 4-7 since their team captain was sold,

> The Pacers have oot officially explained why they sold Bantom, who has a reputation as a team player. But Sam Nassi, the Pacer owner who has been looking to sell the franchise, had been concerned that five of his players, including Bantom, would become free agents after the season.

Several general managers have compared the addition of Bantom to the 76ers with the 1968 trade will mean when we play the Celtics that brought Dave DeBusschere to three more times during the regular season and in the playoffs." Knicks to their only two cham-

"Bantom is a very good player,"
Eddie Donovan, the Knicks' general manager, said Sunday. "He is a very intelligent player and he can play the big and the small forward.

When a team and the small forward. When a team trades player A for B, it usually takes about a year before you can assess which team got the better of the deal. This was a cash transaction, and when only money is involved it has to be con-

sidered a great acquisition."
"It was a great move, "said Jack
McMahon, the 76er director of player personnel and assistant coach. "His coming gives Bobby Jones added rest. Bobby is the kind of player who gives his all when he is in there; the less minutes he plays, the more effective he is. Mike also allows us to give Doc [Julius Erving] more rest. Mike has had an overall effect on the team.

"Mike is also a much better rebounder than we thought he would be. He is very effective off the of-fensive and defensive boards. When we were talking about getting him, a big consideration was that he plays [Boston's] Larry Bird very well, and you know what that

Bantom has also allowed the 76ers to use Caldwell Jones exclusively at center, with Earl Cureton as his backup. Before the injury to Dawkins, Jones was the first forward off the bench and Dawkins' replacement. Bantom is now the first forward Coach Billy Cunningham sends into the game.

only so often that he looks for his points. Bobby Jones is also capa-ble of playing defensive center, and now when we play him with Doc and Bantom there is a lot of speed out there."

Bantom's per-game averages are about 24 minutes of playing time and 10.1 points and six rebounds.

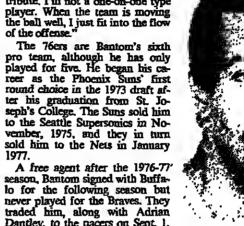
"I've kind of structured my de-velopment throughout my career," said the 30-year-old Bantom, "by trying to be a little better ever year. Last season 1 felt more confident and more skilled than at any time before. I came to training camp with a relaxed, confiden feeling that was hard to explain."

Bantom injured the index finger on his shooting hand in early workouts and was forced to wear a rotective wrap on it that affected his feel for the ball.

"Coming to the 76ers," said attom, "was like coming home. I Bantom. was born in Philadelphia and went to high school and college there.

"It took me a little while to become adjusted, but I like the way [Coach] Billy Conningham runs the offense and defense. I've oever played with a team that has a

season, Bantom signed with Buffa-lo for the following season but never played for the Braves, They traded him, along with Adrian Dantley, to the pacers on Sept. 1, 1977, for Billy Knight.



Mike Bantom

were Vitas Gerulaitis, Brian

Without sanction, Mark Meyers,

assistant administrator of the council, said he thought the tour-

nament would be canceled, "Be-

cause it's no longer going to be

part of the grand prix. They won't

receive any grand prix points."

The points awarded in each

sanctioned grand prix tournament

are used to determine qualifiers for

the Masters tournament, which

matches the top eight players in

Teacher and Wojtek Fibak.

## S. Africans' Ban Imperils Danish Tennis Event

NEW YORK - The refusal of Denmark to grant entry visas to three South African players has re-sulted in the removal of next month's Danish Indoor Championshp from the grand prix tennis

The event had been the first scheduled on the 1982 grand prix circuit and may be canceled because players would not earn ours from it for the overall sea

The tournament Tuesday lost its sanction from the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, an unprecedented action sup-

By Kenneth Reich

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES - A book ad-

vocating extensive rescheduling of

Olympic events to early morning

or late evening hours in case of so

vere smog here in the summer of 1984 is reportedly getting consider-able attention of the Los Angeles

Olympic Committee.
The book "Air Pollution and

Athletic Performance" by Red-

But Collis said that despite the

desire of Olympic leaders to safe-guard the athletes' health, it should

not he inferred that the committee

Curren, Andrew Pattison and

Palle Christiansen, organizer of the tournament, said in Denmark that he would try to put together an alternative event. We, sports, are being used by the government as a testing ground for its unten-able policy since it doesn't dare apply it where it really burts," he

The Danish government banned

"athletic cooperation," with South Africa in 1980. But Danish companies continue

to do business in the country, which is Denmark's primary supplier of coal. Said Kurt Nielsen, an official of

the World Championship Tennis circuit: "It's funny that the government — the Scandinavian govern-ments — forbid sports cooperation with South Africa, but nowhere law mention South Athcans. That's punishing the players for where they were born."

Among the 32 players who had originally declared their intention to play in the Danish tournament

#### ATP Support Meyers said the three players

"are South African citizens who were to compete - as do all players in the Grand Prix - strictly as individual sportsmen." Said Butch Buchholz, the ATP's

executive director: "We very much support the council's decision.
"We believe tennis players should be allowed to play anywhere in the world — regardless of their politics, regardless of their race, regardless of their religion and we will fight forever for that

"If a country can't abide by those rules, then it just won't get a tennis tournament."

dency did oot affect their South

African citizenship and, therefore, Denmark would uphold a policy from 1980 to refuse entry visas to

all South Africans seeking to enter

sports events, whether they are playing as individuals or on a na-

The decision to bar Carren, Pattison and Mitton was made by Kjeld Olesen, Denmark's foreign He said the players' U.S. resi-

But heavy pressure is expected from ABC Television, which is paying the committee \$225 million to show the Games, and from for-eign networks, to schedule events times conducive to prime view-

## Some of the suggestions - spe-- already have been announced as

ing hours, regardless of health ef-

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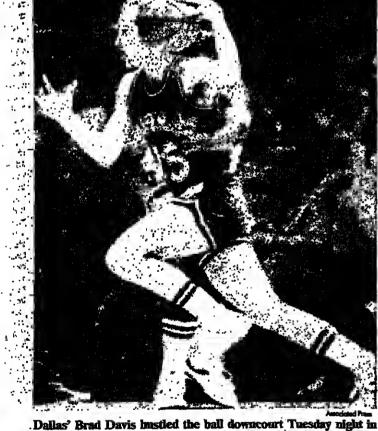
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Dallas' Brad Davis bustled the ball downcourt Tuesday night in New York despite the reach-around tactics of the Knicks' Mike Newlin, Davis had 11 points in the Mavericks' 112-110 victory.

#### **NBA Standings**

| EASTE        | N CONFE      | Dalles | 17          | 33    | .340                | 15            |           |              |       |
|--------------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| A43-         | entic Divis  |        | Konsos City | 16    | 35                  | 314           | 17        |              |       |
| -5441)       |              |        | Pct         |       | Pacific Divisios    |               |           |              |       |
|              | w            | -      |             | W.D   | Los Angeles         | 35            | 17        | 473          | _     |
| Baston       | 36           | 13     | .735        | _     | Socitie             | 34            | 17        | 447          |       |
| Philadelphia | 36           | 14     | 720         | 1/2   |                     |               |           |              |       |
|              | 25           | 25     | .500        | 111/2 | Portland            | 28            | 22        | ,540         | - 6   |
| Washington   |              |        |             |       | Golden State .      | . 27          | 22        | -537         | 4     |
| New Jersey   | 25           | 25     | .490        | 12    | Phoenix             | 77            | 22        | .557         | . 6   |
| New York     | 23           | 30     | .434        | 15    | San Diego           |               |           |              |       |
|              |              |        | •           |       |                     | 14            | IJ        | 275          | 20    |
| · Cay        | riroi Divisi | OR     |             |       |                     | esticiy's Reg |           |              |       |
| Milwantkee   | 36           | 14     | ,720        | _     | Weshinston 100.     | Portland 97   | (Bal      | Jord 22. (   |       |
| Detroil      | 23           | 29     | .442        | 14    | 14; Peaceon 24, The | Mineray 911   |           |              |       |
|              | 22           | 7      | .431        | 1414  |                     |               |           |              |       |
| indjana      |              |        |             |       | Atlanta 102, 5      | SOUT DINEGO   | <b>A1</b> | ( Youngo     | . 2   |
| Allente      | 20           | 25     | £17         | 15    | McMillen 19: Woo    | d 25. Bryoni  | 27).      |              |       |
| Chicago      | 19           | 22     | 373         | 1714  | Los Angeles 108     | L Souttle 101 | (Ab       | dest. Leable | n- 1  |
| Cleveland    | 11           | 39     | .220        | 25    | Nibron 22; William  | s 30. Shelton | Sike      | The 101      |       |
|              |              |        |             |       | Detroit 111, Hou    |               |           |              |       |
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| 0.214        | west Divis   |        |             |       | 20; Motone 34, Rei  |               |           |              |       |
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|              | w            | _      | PCŁ         | ĢB.   | Sobers 12 Gilmon    | - 241         |           |              |       |
| Son Antonio  | 32           | 17     | .453        | _     |                     |               |           |              |       |
|              | ==           |        |             |       | Dalles 112, N       | DOW YORK      | 112       | (Vincent     |       |

BASEBALL CHICADO-Signed Jerry Holman, outdelder:

> TO—Assigned John Gibern, in, and Ron Zanussi, forward, to of the Central Hockey League. SOCCER COLLEGE

LONG BEACH STATE—Anny resignation of Jon Urbanchek, swi diving cooch, to accept the head coo

"CJ. has always been a ontstanding defensive center." McMahon said, "and although he has the capabilities to score, it's

son championship.

ported by the Association of Ten-nis Professionals. The controversy involved Kevin

Dave Mitton: all are South Africans who were married in the United States and are living in this country under resident-alien sta-

L.A. Planners on Early Smog Alert · Schedule such long-distance tion corridors for athletes to reevents as the marathon in geo-

> gard to carbon monoxide. Schedule all middle- and long-distance events, as well as, team and individual sports of a continous, acrobic nature, in early morning or evening hours to avoid pollutant and heat stress. Schedule events for athletes

graphic locations that have clean

air at race time, especially with re-

lands University sports medicine expert William B. McCafferty, event per day, such as the decath-lon, for times of predictably low published late last year, has been read by senior Olympic officials air pollntion. · Allow no vehicle traffic whatand "all of the points raised and soever near the marathon roadway

suggestions made are valid ones," said Amy Collis, press spokeswom-- with a site upwind of central Los Angeles being the preferred an for the committee. "We will continue to explore im-plementation of those suggestions Ban smoking in all enclosed indoor arenas. as we finalize the program and schedule for the 1984 Games," she · Quarter athletes in locations away from heavy freeway traffic and in areas upwind of heavy pop-

intends to change the schedule at road traffic during that period.

Set aside special transportathe last moment should severe smog arise at the time of the Games, July 28 through Aug. 12, '84 Olympics Coverage Noting that numerous severe Planned by Eurovision summertime smog episodes occur in the Los Angeles area, McCaffer-

of the Games to minimize possible adverse effects on athletes. A summary of McCafferty's With a predicted stage 1 smog alert reschedule outdoor endur-

ance contests for early morning or

With a predicted stage 2 alert.

ty wrote it is essential that coun-

termeasures be planned in advance

postpone all outdoor events until the smog subsides. · With a predicted stage 3 alert, postpone all activities, indoor or Before and during the Games,

Free, G.S.

47 148 393 561 11.9 49 147 494 553 11.3 190. 434 441 409 400 404 Moore, S.A. Johnson, L.A. Archibold, Bos. Cheeks, Phl. 221 1125 23.4 274 1025 23.1 190 1105 23.9 199 1635 23.0 Gilmore, Chi. S. Johnson, K.C. Kins, G.S. 6 Off Def Tot Ave 48 221 342 463 14,2 50 140 499 639 128 51 211 416 627 12,3

duce their chances of being stuck

 Stagger starting times for events to avoid freeway conges- Encourage special working hours for Los Angeles workers to reduce pollutant-causing traffic

in freeway traffic.

goals of the committee.

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sured of live Eurovision TV coverage of the 1984 summer Olympic es. The European Broadcasting Union said a contract was signed on Tuesday with the Los OTHER IEC CAPITALS Tel: Germany Angeles organizers. 0-6103-86122 Under the \$19.8-million contract, Eurovision will provide coverage in Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Fioland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jor-A-AMERICAN ESCORT SERVICE

dan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxem-

NY: 0049-6109-86122 Rame-Milae Escerts regelred GENEVA — Viewers in 31 Western European and Mediter-ranean countries have been as-0049-6103-86122

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Blockman 17; Richardson 29, Bradley 17), Denver 119, Konsoo City 106 (Cnellsh 24, Issel 21; Johnson 17, Ford 15). **Transactions** BASKETBALL Controcts.

OAKLAND—Signed Bob Kearney, cuitcher. FOOTBALL
Noticeal Football League
Philadelphia—Norted Six National League
CHICAGO—Signed Keith Moreland, cutcher, M'BOCK coach.
LOUIS CAROINALS—Signed James
LOUIS CAROINALS—Signed James one-vear contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Traded Bake McBriso, sufficier, to the Cleveland Indians for Sid rd, wide receiver, to a series of HOCKEY Nettonel Hockey Leapus CHICAGO—Named General Mis Pultard Interior bead coach, TORONTO—Assigned John U.S. College Baskethall SELECTED TUESDAY RESULTS BAST

bourg Malta, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portuestablish a close working relathiongal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingship between the committee and the South Coast Air Quality Mandom, Vatican City and Yugoslavia. agement District. **NBA Leaders** FT Pls Avg \$36, 1486 323 392 1512 389 333 1421 394 241 1283 342 261 1222 344 212 1177 319 373 1125 374

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FGA 526 374 757 481 542 PC, 477 574 570 573

cial working hours, a mass transit plan and a favorable marathon site participating in more than one

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## The M-1 Tank System

WASHINGTON — As one who believes that the United States must have a strong defense at any cost, I decided to go out and buy a tank the other day. After listening to the testimony of the Pentagou experts and the sec-retary of defense. I decided the Chrysler M-1 Tank was the best

that money could by. Besides Lee lacocca needs the business.

I went into the Chrysler Tank Showroom and a smiling salesman greeted me at the door.

"I'd like to buy an M-1 Tank," I Buchwald said. "I understand it is superior to any armored vehicle in the world."

"We like to think so," the salesman said. He showed me the model on the floor. "It has the most sophisticated electronics equip-ment that man could devise. Why don't you jump in the turret and see for yourself?

I inspected the interior. "How "It will cost you two million

five. "I thought, when you announced you were going to build the M-1, it would be priced at \$500,000."

"You must be joking, sir. You can't even get a Jeep for that price anymore."
Well, I guess I better order one before the price goes up again," I

#### **Attendance Declines** For London Orchestras

The Associated Press LONDON - Attendance at concerts last year by four of Lon-don's symphony orchestras fell to an average of 70 percent, from 73 percent the year before, it was re-

ported Wednesday.

The London Orchestral Concert Board, which allocates limited subsidies to the self-ruling London Symphony, London Philharmonic, Philharmonia and Royal Philharmonic orchestras, attributed the decline to "the present difficult

economic climate. The four orchestras cost £7.4 intain 0 defThe salesman took me over to

his desk and pulled a contract out of his drawer. "I have to ask you a few ques-

tions. You are an American taxpayer, aren't you?" tick. "Yes, sir." "Good. That means we won't

have to check your credit. Now you want one M-1 Tank. What col-"I think I'd like green." "Green. A very good choice, What options do you want ou it?"

"What do you mean?" "The tank costs two million five. stripped. If you want it to perform right I would strongly suggest the

options. "What kind of options?"

"Well, because it's so sophisticated it cannot do what other tanks in the past have done, such as dig itself in when it is prepared to fire its guns. You need a companion vehicle called an ACE which is a high-speed buildozer to

travel next to you."
"How much is the bulldozer?"

The salesman looked at the chart. "One million, one hundred thousand dollars."

"Do I really need it?"
"The M-I Tank is no good without it. Now government regula-tions require me to tell you that the M-I is a gas guzzler and you'll also have to have a fuel truck behind you. We can supply you with one for \$660,000."

That was a little more than I wanted to spend. By the way, how far can I drive the M-I Tank be-

fore it needs repairs?"
"About 43 miles before it breaks down. I strongly recommend a service contract which only costs \$300,000 a year. In the event the tank gets dirt on it and won't move, we'll send a team of Chrysler experts ont within 48

"As a taxpayer, I was hoping you people could come up with a less expensive model."

When it comes to combat effectiveness, you can't cut corners. This is the top of the line when it comes to tanks, and it's only for people who can afford it."

"Who can afford it?"
"The U.S. Army wants 7,000 of them. And the nice thing about the military is, they never haggle over price,

© 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Watches Losing Their Tick

Characteristic Sound Is Giving Way to Silent Oscillation

By James P. Sterba New York Times Service TEW YORK — Time seems

New toke - into the

Mechanical watches, those technological masterpieces first built in the late 15th century, ticked off 400 years without challenge. But last year, according to a recent report done for the watch industry, two out of three watches sold in the United States were tickless. By 1990, U.S. watchmakers predict, 90 percent will not tick.

With or without hands, watches these days are more likely to beep, chime, huzz, hlink, talk or play music.

Behind this facade, the venerable sound of a jeweled escape-ment checking the power of a mainspring has given way to the silent frenzy of an electrically stimulated slice of synthetic quartz quivering exactly 32,768 times per second. This crystalline busybody and its silent permers, the battery and the integrated circuit, have conspired to push the watch far beyond the ime-keeping perfection envisioned by the old master craftsmen who the old master craftsmen who thought a pig's whisker was the perfect hairspring.

Price Plummeted The price of accuracy has plummeted with the price of electronic chips. In the United States less than \$30 will buy a quartz watch more accurate and compact than virtually any timepiece that has ever ticked.

A quartz watch is powered by a battery supplying direct-cur-rent electricity, which is eventually used either to power a tiny motor that turns the hands or to code and decode an electronic circuit that displays digits.

The direct current must be transformed into alternating current by an oscillator circuit. For accuracy, the current must afternate at a precise frequency.

Pietre Curie, the French physicist, discovered in 1880 that when quartz is subjected to pres-sure or electric current, it bends. This phenomenon is called the piezoelectric effect, and it works both ways: If such a crystal is mechanically deformed, it emits electric current.

Under an alternating current, the quartz in a watch bends back

cific and stable frequency. Most importantly, it also causes the stimulating current to conform

exactly to that frequency. A piece of manmade quartz can be cut and shaped to oscil-late at whatever frequency is re-quired. It is aged by making it vibrate for several months before it is put into a watch.

After years of experimentation, watchmakers have generally settled on a frequency of 32,768 hertz (cycles per second) as offering the best combination for accuracy and efficiency. This alternating current then moves into an integrated circuit, where it is divided in half 15 times. The result is an electrical current alternating once each second.

In the case of a watch with hands, this current sports into a tiny electric motor once a second, causing it to turn the gears that move the hands on the face of the watch. In a digital watch, the current is fed into a decoder circuit that causes liquid crystals to align themselves in the form of digits on the face of the watch. A quartz clock was built in 1925. It was the miniaturization of the components in the 1960s and 1970s that secured their hold

on the wrist Average mechanical watches are accurate to within a minute per day. Their quartz counterparts are accurate to within a minute per year. "We haven't reached the zenith yet," said Henry B. Fried, a leading horo-

logical authority.

A mechanical watch runs on energy that is stored in its coiled mainspring by winding it. A bal-ance wheel and a ticking escapement mechanism dispense that energy in regular doses to the

and forth, or oscillates, at a spe- not united watchmakers, who have split into factions.

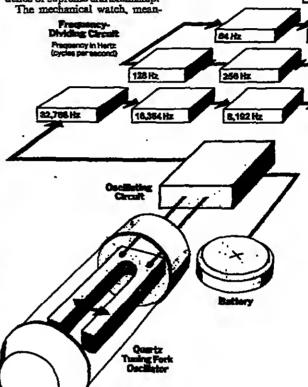
The state of the s

The no-hands insurgency of the 1970s is strong and trendy among the young and the technical, who cheer the watch's transformation to a computer-receiver-transmitter and combination recreation center.

to note their disadvantages. The first ones required more labor to read than the device they sought to replace. Liquid crystal display digits were hard to read at night. The anti-digit traditionalists have staged a comeback in the last few years, partly hy stealing a word from the computer business. Now it is an analog watch,

Detractors of digits were quick

which means it represents one quantity - time - by another quantity, the motion of its hands. Closely aligned with the prohands movement are the old elirists who have fought to preserve the status of the watch as jewelry and art. Now that accuracy is no longer expensive, however, they have adopted thinness as evidence of supreme craftsmanship. The mechanical watch, mean-



PEOPLE:

Nancy Reagan Stops Taking Free Clothes

Nancy Reagan has ended her practice of accepting free haute countre originals from American designers. Shella Tate, the first lady's press secretary, said Mrs. Reagan has informed her favorite designers of her decision. Mrs. Reagan revealed about a month ago that she has accepted what are undoubtedly thousands of dollars worth of ensembles. She said then that she would donate them to U.S. museums so that students of fashion design could study them. Mrs. Tate said the first lady was ending the practice because "she felt it was being misunderstood. While she's no longer accepting designer loans, she will continue to donate her own clothes because she continues to believe it's important." As for the clothes Mrs. Reagan has already received, Mrs. Tate said they will eventually be given to museums too.

Minute wheel

Second wheel and hand

2.049 Hz

while, has not been forsaken. The

traditionalists have jumped to its defense, arguing that a little inac-curacy and a lot of money are

prices worth paying for the tick and what it stands for. At the other end of the eco-

nomic ladder, batteries and the

technicians to change them are out of the reach of millions in un-

There is another group of de-

votces: astronauts. None has

gone into space with other than

an ordinary spring-powered me-

Temperature extremes, lack of

gravity and other conditions in

space make newer kinds of

watches unsuitable. Perhaps

most important, the astronauts find it easier to anticipate reach-

ing a point in time by viewing its passage in hands on a watch face than by reading it directly in

derdeveloped nations.

chanical watch.

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A Los Angeles judge dissolved the marriage of Farrah Fawcett and Lee Majors but decided to vis-it their \$2.5-million home before ruling which celebrity will get to live there and buy out the other's interest. Superior Court Judge Harry Shafer ruled that the cou-ple's house was community prop-erty. The judge also ruled that a \$333,000 contract Fawcett, 35, had with a jewelry production compaset, meaning Majors is entitled to half.

\* \* \* Robert Ameson, whose commis-sioned bust of slain San Francisco Mayor George Moscone was rejected by the city, said he returned his \$18,500 advance rather than alter the work. The bust and pedestal, which depicts elements of the mayor's November, 1979, assassination by former Supervisor Dan White, reportedly disturbed Mos-cone's widow, Gena, and Mayor Dianne Feinstein, it was rejected by the San Francisco Art Commission, which had commissioned the work for \$37,000 and planned to display it at the nearly completed Moscone Convention Center. Arneson said he had been asked by the mayor to exhibit the bust apart from the pedestal — replete with blood-colored stains, bullet-like holes, a gun and other references to the mayor's assassination - or to consent to having the work bronzed. He refused.

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